

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,501

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1974

Established 1887

## EC Eyes Farm Price Rise of 4%

### Ministers Asked for Interim Boost

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2 (UPI)—European Economic Community's Executive Commission today that it will ask the member nations to raise farm product prices by 4 per cent. Agriculture Commissioner Pierre Uri said that the proposal would be presented at a meeting tomorrow of the nine national agricultural ministers. If approved, the price guarantee rise would take effect Oct. 1. Belgian farmers slowed traffic on the country today—the first in a series of occasional protests by European farmers complaining of rising and falling prices. The nine nations' ministers are to meet tomorrow to discuss the proposal. Prices of milk, cheese, butter and bacon are certain to go up in the Common Market.

**Production Costs**  
Commissioner Lardinois, explaining the price-rise proposal, today that it has been impossible for farmers to offset increases in production costs, using the price hikes on pesticides, fertilizers, fuel and feeds. He said that ordinarily he does favor interim price rises of kind he is now proposing but that his hand had been tied by the "malaise" which has caused in the agricultural community.

In still of the opinion that interim price increase like is very unfortunate and could be adopted in only the exceptional circumstances, said. But he cited the "sudden and unprecedented" increase in price of major items of farm budgets as justification for the step he is recommending.

He warned that this should not be used as a precedent in future. He said that if such increases were granted again—addition to the farm price rise—the common farm policy could break down altogether. He said that, in the present, the EEC faces an "uneasy" situation in tackling agricultural commodity price problems—problems which "will continue to grow and develop."

**World Markets**  
The Executive Commission also he was convinced that there would be "increasing tension" in the commodity markets through coming winter. What the EEC has to try to establish, he said, was some "peace and stability" within its own frontiers to which it has a right to tackle problems as urgent as its agricultural dilemma.

Mr. Lardinois said his Washington continued on Page 2, Col. 3.

Invalescence Is Over

## Francisco Has Resumed Power, Arias Informs Parliament

MADRID, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Spanish Prime Minister Francisco Franco today took back the powers of state which he delegated to Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon six weeks ago, the Information Ministry announced.

An official note said Premier Carlos Arias Navarro had informed the Cortes (parliament) that "His Excellency the chief of state, having recovered from his illness, has decided to take back the functions that were temporarily assumed by His Royal Highness Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon y Borbon."

Gen. Franco, 81, was treated in a hospital starting on July 9 for thrombophlebitis, a circulatory ailment in his right leg. On July 19, following a relapse, he named Prince Juan Carlos 36—his designated successor—as acting chief of state.

Yesterday, Gen. Franco's doctors pronounced him "clinically cured," said his convalescence was over and he could "resume his normal life." Since leaving the hospital on July 30, Gen. Franco has been "convinced" in his native Galicia region in northwest Spain.

In the official announcement, Premier Arias said Gen. Franco had invoked Article 11 of the constitution, which gives him the right to name an acting chief of state for the duration of an illness or an absence from Spain.

Under the constitution, the delegation or resumption of power rests exclusively with Gen. Franco. Mr. Arias simply informed parliament of Gen. Franco's wish to resume power. Premier Arias also sent a copy of the communiqué to Prince Juan Carlos. During his temporary leadership, the Prince had chaired two cabinet meetings and signed a U.S.-Spanish cooperation agreement.



BRUSSELS PROTEST—Traitors line a Brussels street yesterday during demonstrations by farmers for higher prices. Similar protests were held throughout Belgium.

After Viewing French Plane

## 4 European Defense Chiefs To Visit U.S. to See New Jets

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2 (AP)—The defense ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway will visit the United States Sept. 12-15 to investigate the claims of two lightweight U.S. jet fighters, the Belgian government announced today.

The air forces of the four countries are seeking to replace 350 aging F-104 Starfighters, and there is intense international rivalry over the sales, which would run into billions of dollars.

The defense ministers will be in Paris on Sunday to inspect the main competition, the Dassault-Breguet Mirage F-1, and to see Defense Minister Jacques Soufflet. In the United States, they are expected to see Defense Secretary James Schlesinger. The ministers have been invited to Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., to inspect the U.S. planes—Northrop's two-engine F-16 and General Dynamics' single-engine F-16. The planes are engaged in competitive performance tests there.

The defense ministers will make the visit as Paul Vanden

Boeynants of Belgium, Henk Vredeling of the Netherlands, Alf Eidevold of Norway and Erling Brundtland of Denmark.

The four NATO countries have agreed to try to maintain efficiency and keep down costs by choosing the same type of plane, but, because of strong sentiment in the Belgian government to buy the French plane, there is some doubt that the agreement will hold. The Dutch are widely thought to prefer the Cobra.

The four ministers are shopping for 350 planes, estimated to cost \$5 billion to \$6 billion each, with delivery to start in 1978 or 1979. Belgian Foreign Minister Rens van Elzlande and Mr. Vanden Boeynants traveled to The Hague today for talks with Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep and Mr. Vredeling.

Belgian officials said the discussions would center on future purchases by Belgium and the Netherlands of new lightweight fighters.

**Cost-Offset Proposals**  
FARNBOROUGH, England, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Northrop said today it has submitted proposals which would offset 80 per cent of the foreign-exchange costs of the 350 Cobra fighters it is offering to Denmark, Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Bob Gates, a company vice-president, said at the British Air Show here that the proposals would almost certainly include final assembly of the aircraft in the purchasing countries. "We are able to offer to European countries that participate in the Cobra program an 80 per cent offset against the cost of the program," he said. It would mean that only 20 per cent of the planes would have to be paid in dollars, and the rest in the countries' own currencies, thus (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

**Links With Senegal**  
LISBON, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Portugal and Senegal today established diplomatic relations. Mr. Soares predicted that other African and Arab countries, as well as India, would shortly do the same.

While Portugal refused to decolonize its African territories, the only African countries that would have diplomatic relations with the Moslem people and that Frelimo be their sole legitimate representative.

Mr. Machel did not say whether these points had been met. But he pointed out that the Portuguese government was negotiating only with Frelimo.

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## Frelimo, Lisbon Set Final Talks

### Session Thursday On Independence

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—The Mozambique Liberation Front and the Portuguese government will begin formal negotiations this week to transfer power to an independent Mozambique, it was announced here today.

The negotiations in Lusaka, Zambia, beginning Thursday, will set a date for independence and work out the "quickest mechanism" for handing over power to a Frelimo government.

The president of Frelimo, Samora Machel, told a press conference at his Dar es Salaam headquarters today that he was confident the peace talks aimed at ending the 10-year-old guerrilla war—and 300 years of Portuguese rule—would be successful.

**Three Months of Contacts**  
There have been three months of contacts between the two sides, which, according to informed diplomats in the Tanzanian capital, laid the groundwork for independence and a new administration in Mozambique.

The diplomats said that a basic agreement on the principle of an independent Mozambique had been worked out three weeks ago at a secret two-day meeting in Dar es Salaam between Mr. Machel and Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares.

They said that the Lusaka office could be relatively short, merely to give formal ratification to a new constitutional framework for Portugal's East African territory.

Senior Tanzanian government officials reported last week that agreement in principle on major issues was reached last month in Dar es Salaam and it was now a question of "dotting the i's and crossing the t's."

Announcing the forthcoming talks today, Mr. Machel said: "We are not going to negotiate independence. Our object is to establish the way power will be transferred to Frelimo and this corresponds with the interests of both the Mozambique and Portuguese people."

Since the first tentative approaches began between the guerrilla leadership and the new rulers in Lisbon after the April coup which ousted the regime of Marcello Caetano, Frelimo has insisted that, before the war in Mozambique ends, Portugal must accept three points.

These are that Portugal recognize the inalienable right of the Mozambique people to independence; that it transfer power to the Mozambique people and that Frelimo be their sole legitimate representative.

Mr. Machel did not say whether these points had been met. But he pointed out that the Portuguese government was negotiating only with Frelimo.

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MASS GRAVE—Turkish soldiers wearing masks against the stench dig in a garbage dump where a mass grave was discovered in Turkish Cypriot village of Maratha.

Leftists Shot After Arrest

## Chile Court Records Reveal Two Summary Executions

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Two men arrested by government investigators two weeks ago in a small town near here died the same day, each with a bullet in his head, according to the records of the Santiago Court of Appeals.

The court, in two recent decisions, agreed to extend a form of judicial protection to the widows and daughters of the dead men, both of whom were members of Marxist political parties that had supported the late President Salvador Allende.

The court action, agreeing to consider plea to prevent any arrest order against the widows, committed to the public record what appear to have been the first summary executions in many months in Chile.

It is understood that military authorities have ordered an investigation into the incident, but neither the court decisions nor any announcement of an official probe has been published in the newspapers.

**Sentences Commuted**

The military junta that last September overthrew Mr. Allende prohibited summary executions early this year. Furthermore, so far as is known, none of the death sentences handed down by courts-martial has been carried out since Feb. 13. Nine death sentences for political offenses have been commuted by military commanders since then.

However, Dr. Hector Garcia, 50, a physician and member of the Socialist party, and Ruben Lamich, a 48-year-old contractor and member of the Communist party, died while in official custody, according to the case considered by the Appeals Court.

The two men were detained separately on Aug. 13, in Buin, a town just south of here. Their bodies were returned to their families through the Santiago morgue; that of Mr. Garcia on Aug. 14 and that of Mr. Lamich the next day.

On petition by the widows of the two men, the Appeals Court agreed last week to ask military and police authorities if there were any orders to arrest the women or their children. There has been no answer.

Mrs. Maria Garcia told the court her husband was detained at the Buin hospital, where he worked, on the morning of Aug. 13. She said he was interrogated briefly, in her presence, shortly before dawn on the same day, when eight men in civilian clothes and two uniformed policemen

came to the Garcia home in a police car. Dr. Garcia's death certificate, cited in the petition, gave the time of his death as 10:30 a.m. Aug. 13, a little over one hour after he had been detained. Mrs. Garcia told the court that at about the same time an army officer at the regimental base at San Bernardo told a lawyer and a friend of the family that the regiment knew nothing of Dr. Garcia's arrest.

**Brother Informed**  
Mrs. Garcia said her brother, Candido Garcia, was called to the Buin police station on Aug. 14 and told that Dr. Garcia was dead. He was given the doctor's identification papers. Later that day, he located the doctor's body in the Santiago morgue.

The autopsy report, cited in the court record, declared that Dr. Garcia died as a result of a bullet wound in the forehead. It also mentioned bruises on arms and legs and a cut on his jaw.

The Court of Appeals has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

See No Weakening of Alliance

## Italian Communists Advance Drive for Power, Assure U.S.

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The Italian Communist party, stepping up a campaign aimed at obtaining a share in government power, sought yesterday to assure the United States that it would not weaken the Western alliance.

"What is the interest of the Western European countries and of the United States?" a spokesman for the Communist party asked rhetorically. "Are they interested in the kind of Italy as it is now, economically unstable and politically ungovernable? Aren't they rather interested in seeing Italy giving guarantees, also to them, of economic and political efficiency and security?"

The implication was that cooperation between the Italian Communist party and the government would bring about stability.

The Communist spokesman, Armando Cossutta, a senator and member of his party's top leadership, made the remarks at a rally in Brescia yesterday. The text, considered a major policy statement, was distributed nationwide today.

Mr. Cossutta reiterated his party's thesis that Italy's economic situation was so serious that it required "the joint efforts of all healthy forces"—current Communist parlance for an arrangement whereby the party would cooperate with the government.

Mr. Cossutta asserted that the only plausible objections to such collaboration were based on foreign policy.

He recognized that Italy's allies could not remain indifferent to the type of government in this country and how political power was wielded. But he postulated that Italy would be strengthened if his party were given a role in political decision-making, and suggested that Italy's allies should be pleased rather than frightened by such a development.

"Today, the cold war is only a remembrance of the past, as are the Iron Curtain and the alleged Soviet threat," Mr. Cossutta said. "Today, new relations between the countries of the various blocs and within each bloc emerge. Today, new realities are also growing within the Atlantic pact."

**Specific Framework**  
Mr. Cossutta said the Italian Communists were aware of their need to "act within the framework of a specific international, geographic and political reality," meaning that they were prepared to accept the country's membership in NATO.

He also said that awareness was spreading abroad "that the Communists are such a part of the Italian reality that one cannot do without them."

The Italian Communist party is the nation's second largest political force. It polled 37.2 per cent of the vote in the last nationwide parliamentary elections, in 1972, and may have advanced in some regions since then.

The Christian Democratic party, Italy's dominant political movement, was backed by 38.8 per cent of the voters in 1972, but there are signs that it has lost ground.

## Turks Put Off Talks In Cyprus

### Act After Finding A Mass Grave

From Wire Dispatches

NICOSIA, Sept. 2.—Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash today postponed his first formal scheduled talks with President Glafkos Clerides, after Turkish troops uncovered a mass grave of scores of bodies in a Turkish Cypriot village.

A United Nations spokesman said the talks, scheduled to have started tonight in Nicosia's Ledra Palace Hotel, have now been postponed until Friday. But Mr. Denktash said he considered the appointment "provisional only."

A Turkish Cypriot spokesman said searchers had recovered 35 bodies, all of them badly mutilated, from the grave discovered last night in the village of Maratha, north of Famagusta on the eastern coast. He said he expected to find perhaps 40 more.

The Greek-led Cypriot government, reacting to the postponement of the talks, today called upon the United Nations and the Red Cross to set up a commission to investigate charges of atrocities by both sides on the island.

A government statement condemned the alleged massacre at Maratha and called for an immediate UN-Red Cross investigation.

"The government condemns with abhorrence the reported crime regardless of which side is responsible for it. Furthermore, the government challenges the Turkish side to allow an independent investigation, by a commonly accepted committee, of all crimes or acts of violence, atrocities, rapes and looting reported both in the areas controlled by the Turkish invasion forces and those controlled by the government," the statement said.

**Done in Anger**  
Mr. Denktash said he postponed the talks in anger over a Greek Cypriot statement suggesting that the bodies may be Greek Cypriots massacred by the Turks.

"This added the final salt to our wounds," he said. "How can they be so mean and think they are so clever that they can deceive the world?"

He said the bodies were "definitely Turkish Cypriots and their relatives are now trying to identify them."

In Maratha, Turkish troops dug out the bodies from a heap of earth and rusty tin cans.

"There were 90 souls in the village. Six of us are alive," said Hassan Nihat Mustafa, 65, the religious leader of the village. "The Greeks took away 11 men as prisoners."

"All the rest—a total of 79—must be in the grave," the villager told newsmen at the graveside.

Turkish officials said the victims were Turkish Cypriots who had been murdered on Aug. 14 by Greek soldiers who were fleeing as the Turkish Army advanced on its way to capture Famagusta.

**Shift From Cyprus**  
ISTANBUL, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Premier Bulent Ecevit said today Turkey's duties in Cyprus were mostly accomplished and that he was turning aside from the Cyprus issue to meet other issues.

"I am happy to be turning toward other matters and restarting my trips inside the country with the national and humanitarian duty which we undertook 1 1/2 months ago mostly accomplished," Mr. Ecevit told a cheering crowd of several thousand persons.

On his first visit to Istanbul since he came to power seven months ago, Mr. Ecevit said, "One and a half months ago all Turkish Cypriots were prisoners. In the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Lloyds Loses £33 Million On Deals

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Lloyds Bank Ltd. reported today it suffered a loss of up to £33 million because of irregularities including unauthorized foreign exchange dealings at its branch in Lugano, Switzerland.

The large British bank noted that the loss is small compared with its capital and reserves of over £523 million and added it will meet all the commitments of the branch. Story Page 7.

## 2 Couples Give Examples

## Pay Level Is Greater Worry For Germans Than Inflation

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Sept. 2 (NYT)—West Germany, with 7 per cent, has the lowest rate of inflation of any major industrial power this year, possibly because the problem of constantly rising prices has become virtually a national preoccupation.

But two young couples—one living comparatively well in Frankfurt and the other in Bonn on a meager income—give a different impression of the way individual Germans look at inflation than that given by the constant talk, worry and hand-wringing of government officials, businessmen and journalists.

"For us, personally, inflation isn't really a problem—for banks and governments, maybe it is," said Klaus-Dietrich von Schilling, a baron and law student who lives on \$130 a week here with his

wife, Branca, and their two-year-old son, Alexander. "It's not inflation that puts fine clothes and good furniture beyond our reach," he said. "It's our low income."

On the other side of the coin, "rising prices don't really make us stop buying anything," said Erika Gribble, who is helping her American husband, Thomas, to get through a doctoral program on her salary of about \$300 a week in Frankfurt. She is a buyer for an American department store chain. "We just spend more. Maybe we spent \$40 more for food last month," Mrs. Gribble said.

Germans sometimes call it "an inflation mentality," meaning that people accept and even expect prices to rise steadily. One reason may be that nearly all employed West German workers, except the self-employed and farmers, are receiving compensation for inflation in their paychecks. This Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in a recent interview, is "in itself an accelerating source of inflation."

Mrs. Gribble, for instance, received a 10 per cent pay increase this month to cover the effects of inflation during the 13 months she has been working for the Kay department stores. Mr. von Schilling, whose income in the last phase of his law studies is being supplied by the state, received the same 10 per cent to 11 per cent inflation increase that all federal employees got.

Fatalism on Prices

There is some fatalism about rising prices. "We only have about 500 marks a month left over after rent, taxes, insurance and fixed monthly bills," said Mr. von Schilling, referring to the equivalent of \$200. "We spend most of that on food, because we eat all our meals here."

The von Schillings live in a modest apartment in a small house on the Rhine, in Melsheim, a suburb of Bonn. The rent, about \$165, did not go up this year—"luckily," Mr. von Schilling says.

Food prices in West Germany are extremely high. A pound of the best fillet steak costs \$5.54, and a pound of butter is \$1.50. One reason is a proliferation of small stores that are protected from competition by a nationwide law that shuts even supermarkets at 6:30 p.m. Mondays through Fridays and at 1:30 p.m. Saturdays.

Comparison shopping is thus impossible for most working people and retail profit margins are high. Wholesale food dealers sell for 30 to 40 per cent less than the prices paid by the average shopper.

Here, in Melsheim, there are only one or two shops, so there is no competition," Mrs. von Schilling, who was born in Yugoslavia, said. "Things are 10 to 15 per cent more expensive than in Bonn but it's hard for me to get down there often."

Save More

The Gribbles can save a little more in Frankfurt, which is a large, cosmopolitan city with such things as discount stores, unheard of in Bonn. "We buy mostly hamburger, chicken and sometimes veal," said Mr. Gribble, who is working on a thesis concerning the writer Evelyn Waugh. "I like to be cheaper, we buy more of it. But we lived almost three years in Wales, when I was studying, and the rise in prices was really much more noticeable there than it has been here."

Mrs. Gribble's parents own the fifth-floor apartment in which she and her husband live, near the old U. S. Furber building, and charge only 150 marks a month, about \$60, for it. Most West Germans did not give up summer vacations abroad because of inflation, and neither did Thomas and Erika Gribble: they spent three weeks in Italy and Switzerland in the spring. They made the trip in a new, green Volkswagen "beetle" for which they paid \$3,000 cash in May.

"We don't buy on credit," Mrs. Gribble said. "You either have the money or you don't buy it."



Sculptor Ernst Neizvestny and his bust of Nikita Khrushchev for tomb.

## Monument Placed on Khrushchev's Grave

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Workers today erected an imposing black and white tombstone on former Premier Nikita Khrushchev's grave, giving him his only monument in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Khrushchev's son, Sergei, 39, an electronics engineer, and sculptor Ernst Neizvestny, 49, whom Mr. Khrushchev once reviled, watched the work at Novodevichy Cemetery.

"Yes, it's quite good," Sergei Khrushchev said as he helped line up a bronze bust in the center of the eight-foot tombstone. It is set on a bronze base with raised letters "Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev 1894-1971."

It was put in place just before the third anniversary of Mr. Khrushchev's death at 77 on Sept. 11, 1971. Sergei said there

would be a small family ceremony to dedicate the memorial on the anniversary.

Newsman Photographed

Two policemen kept back on-lookers who at one point numbered more than 50. There were also police detectives present who photographed Western newsmen outside the cemetery.

Workers used a crane on a flatbed truck to hoist the three white marble and three black granite slabs into place. Mr. Neizvestny said each weighed two tons.

The two colors represented Mr. Khrushchev's "dualistic and, if you like, dialectic position, a man between good and bad," he said.

Mr. Khrushchev, touring an

art exhibit in 1961, said of Mr. Neizvestny's abstract works: "A donkey with his tail could do better work."

The sculptor, one of the best known artists in the Soviet Union, was reconciled with Mr. Khrushchev before the former premier's death. Sergei said his father did not specifically ask that Mr. Neizvestny design his monument but the family selected him because they thought Mr. Khrushchev would have approved.

Mr. Khrushchev was removed from office 10 years ago next month and spent his last years in seclusion. He was denied the Red Square burial given to Stalin and Lenin.

Until now, his grave had been adorned only with his photograph and a simple metal name plate.

## EEC Seeks Increase of 4% in Farm Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

ington talks last week with U.S. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz had persuaded him to put aside his aversion to an interim increase in farm prices.

He added that Mr. Butz had given him all possible guarantees that the United States will open its frontiers to EEC exports as much as possible in the coming months.

The commissioner's prepared statement, taking note of EEC farmers' problems, specifically cited decreases in market prices for beef and pork. He also mentioned that farmers have not been able to benefit from the very high prices prevailing on the world market of wheat, fodder

grains and sugar. Mr. Lardinois said that Common Market policy considered it "inadvisable" to allow EEC prices to reflect the prices paid elsewhere for these products.

He said that the EEC nations' farm ministers, in addition to being asked to approve an interim increase in farm prices, will be invited to forward early proposals on 1975-76 prices, so that those can be settled by Feb. 1 instead of the normal deadline of April 1. The commissioner's statement said that "the commission will not fall in its proposals to take into account the trend of production costs in 1973 and 1974."

Mr. Lardinois expressed the hope that the measures he is putting forward will induce EEC farmers to halt their disruptive demonstrations.

## 4 Europeans To See Jets

(Continued from Page 1)

reducing the drain on their foreign reserves.

Mr. Gates said commitments had already been made with 30 factories in the Netherlands on what they would produce should the Cobra be ordered by the Dutch. Similar discussions have taken place with companies in the three other countries.

Northrop had also offered to set up a plant in one of the four countries to manufacture graphite composite, a new material used in the Cobra which is lighter than aluminum and stronger than steel.

The Northrop vice-president said that the offset proposal would include not only the manufacture in Europe of airframes, engines and avionics, but immediate participation in the aircraft's development program.

Northrop believes there is a market for 1,500 of the light-weight fighters in the next two decades—450 for the U.S. Air Force, 350 for the four potential European customers and 500 for other countries.

## Seoul-Taipei Flight Halt

SEOUL, Sept. 2 (AP)—Korean Airlines said today that it had halted its three weekly flights between Seoul and Taipei.

## Italy Rightists Rally at War Hero's Funeral

ROME, Sept. 2 (AP)—Thousands of rightists shouted slogans and raised their right arms in the Fascist salute in the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore today as the funeral of Prince Junio Valerio Borghese turned into a show of Fascist nostalgia and anger.

Hundreds of policemen with clubs and shields stood outside to prevent violence while a priest led funeral rites for the former comrade-in-arms of dictator Benito Mussolini.

Prince Borghese was buried in a crypt of the basilica, under a statue of Pope Paul V in the sumptuous chapel built by the 17th-century Pontiff, a member of the Borghese family.

Prince Borghese, 67, died a week ago in Spain, where he had fled as Italian police searched for him on charges of plotting an armed insurrection in December, 1970.

Survivors of the Fascist era and the leaders of the Italian Social Movement, the nation's most right-wing party, defied the

Vatican by venting their political frustrations throughout today's funeral.

The Vatican said Saturday that it wanted the ceremony to be simple and pious.

Under centuries-old privileges, the Borghese and members of other families are entitled to burial in the chapels that their ancestors built in the city's churches.

In its statement Saturday, the Vatican said that it planned to end these privileges.

Prince Borghese was one of the most glamorous war heroes of Italian fascism and won a gold medal for his daring attacks on Allied submarines.

During the funeral mass in the basilica chapel today, a young man shouted: "Assassin, Fascist!" Half a dozen youths grabbed him and dragged him outside.

Vatican plainclothes police said that some elderly persons screamed denunciations of parliamentary democracy during the service. When the mass ended, Adm.

Information sources said that the commission's proposals will be discussed by EEC foreign ministers Sept. 16, at their first meeting after the summer vacation.

An earlier discussion of the return of civilian government to Greece will take place on Sept. 10, when the new regime's Foreign Minister, George Mavros, meets here with commission president François-Xavier Ortoli and other top EEC officials.

The commission wants a ministerial meeting between the EEC and Greece to be held in the framework of the association agreement that has been effectively frozen since the 1967 coup.

In addition, it wants trade relations between Greece and the Common Market to be brought up to date to take account of the EEC's enlargement from six to nine members last year.

## Armed Police Reserve Unit Will Be Increased in Ulster

BELFAST, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Northern Ireland Secretary Marylyn Rees today announced plans to increase the armed police reserves to combat violence by Roman Catholic and Protestant extremists.

Mr. Rees said that he planned to boost the 2,500-man police reserve to a total of 6,000, including 1,500 women. He also said that Britain planned to pull 1,000 troops out of Northern Ireland soon.

The plan appeared to be a compromise between threats by the majority Protestant and minority Roman Catholic communities to set up their own private armies.

Protestant spokesmen demanded that the government authorize an armed "third force" to counter the gunmen and bombers of the Irish Republican Army on a local level. The Catholics said that, if this were authorized, they would create a "people's army" in their areas.

Mr. Rees said that members of the reinforced reserve could be armed at all times and could set up "community police centers" in their areas under control of the chief constable of the regular police.

## News Analysts

## Tension Mounts in Portugal; Young Officers Press Spinola

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Sept. 2 (NYT)—"Who exercises political power in Portugal?" Lisbon's leading review, *Expresso*, asked last week.

An effort to resolve what has become the country's most nagging question has created tension in the military establishment, a threat of armed conflict and the possibility of an end to the democratic revolution begun in April with the overthrow of the 48-year-old dictatorship.

A fragile truce has set in between conservative forces led by President Antonio de Spínola, the 64-year-old general, and younger, more radical officers who staged the coup. Only last month each side was counting its troops for a showdown. With the truce, it is hoped that the country will be able to reach the promised elections next year and end the present unstable period.

Economic Crisis

The political confusion is aggravated by an economic crisis that has given Portugal one of the highest inflation rates in Europe, business depression, a balance-of-payments deficit and rising unemployment.

Two successive governments have been laboriously slow in dealing with the crisis. After weeks of debate, the first was about to establish a recovery program when it fell in July. The present one has yet to announce concrete measures.

Ten days ago, Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves could do little more than call for sacrifice and austerity. He had to announce further price increases for fuel, sugar, rice, codfish and fertilizers. He promised efforts to reduce inflation but did not say how he would do it.

Meanwhile, the Premier warned workers that the economy could not afford the wage levels prevailing in France or Italy. The effort to end the wars in Africa by competing independence will not mean a diversion of money to more productive goals for at least two years, he said.

The myriad problems of political organization and economic development in Portugal and of decolonization in Africa are being handled by six major centers of power.

Power Centers

There is the presidency occupied by Gen. Spínola, the government, in which three major political parties, the Communists, the Socialists and the centrist Popular Front, share decision-making, and the Council of State, a combination supreme court and legislature. There is also the 12-member Coordinating Commission of the Armed Forces Movement, which speaks for the young officers that started the revolution; the junta itself, where seven senior officers chosen by the arm-

ed forces movement sit as a second government, and the defense staff, an entity totally independent of the government.

The six groups overlap. Gen. Spínola is head of the junta and the junta is in the Council of State. Premier Gonçalves and three other ministers are members of the Coordinating Commission, which in turn has seven members in the Council of State. The head of the defense staff, Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, is also a member of the junta. A decree on Wednesday made him answerable only to President Spínola and gave him a rank equivalent to the Premier.

Ideology, policy and a generation gap have helped to create the present lines of conflict. The younger officers, who carried out the coup largely because they were tired of a seemingly endless war in Africa, accuse Gen. Spínola of delaying on independence for the African territories. This opinion is shared by leftist political groups, who say the general, who had hoped to establish large Portuguese colonies, had to be forced to recognize independence for Portuguese Guinea and the other territories as the only way to end the war.

The conservatives led by Gen. Spínola feel that the young officers have become radicalized since April to the point of being crypto-Communists. The charge has been made that the Communist party has plotted with some of the officers to seize power and postpone the elections indefinitely because the party could never hope to win in free voting.

The young officers are also being reproached with throwing their weight around too much, showing scant respect for their superiors, going on show through statements on television and in press interviews, assuming powers that they have no right to and operating the armed forces movement as a kind of exclusive club.

## 2 Executions Bared in Chile

(Continued from Page 1)

limited access to the record of the petition for protection from arrest made by Mrs. Lamich, the widow of the dead contractor.

Court sources reported that the record showed he had been arrested on the same day in Buin and had died as a result of a shot in the head. The secretary of the court said it had agreed to consider her plea and had ordered the minister of the Interior, who is titular head of the plainclothes police, and the commander of the Santiago military garrison, which includes Buin, to report if any arrest order has been issued for Mrs. Lamich.

If such an order has been issued for either Mrs. Gardia or Mrs. Lamich, the court will consider issuing a preventive writ of habeas corpus. Some wives of political supporters of President Allende have been detained in the 11 months since he was overthrown. Minors have also been detained for political offenses.

Of the 1,008 habeas corpus petitions considered this year by the Appeals Court here, all but one of those entered on behalf of persons detained for political reasons have been turned down. The one writ that was granted, in the case of a 14-year-old boy, was overturned by the Supreme Court after it had heard arguments from the Ministry of the Interior that the boy had been member of the Communist youth movement and an active supporter of Mr. Allende's government. He is still being detained.

## Seoul Mayor Is Fired In Korean Shake-Up

SEOUL, Sept. 2 (AP)—Mayor Yang Taek Shik was dismissed today in the latest government shake-up since the Aug. 15 assassination attempt on President Chung Hee Park.

The government named Koo Je Choon, 42, to succeed Mr. Yang. Mr. Koo is governor of Kyongsang Pukto Province and a former army colonel.



Jean-Pierre Fourcin, ing press conf

## France O Drive to Prices by

PARIS, Sept. 2 (France today launches a far-reaching anti-inflation drive many shopkeepers out-per cent on school item main food products.

More than 200,000 800,000 shopkeepers a three-month, govern sored campaign.

Most supermarkets stores backed the ca enthusiastically—many o ing it as a promotional many militant small s refused to heed the e appeal.

Stores which joined placed notices in their advising shoppers that school equipment, clothes and many dair products were "own cent.

The campaign was Finance Minister. Etoade to combat which is running at about 16 per cent a y.

With the new schoo about to start, Mr. proposed voluntary p tions on school items first month of the can.

In the second month household goods are reduced by 5 per cent a third month, all clothe are to be brought do The government's aim inflation to achieve a increase of no more t cent by the end of next

In a related e Georges Ségu, the Communist-led CGT, highest union, today five-point plan to cur including a tax on c reduction of bustin margins.

Mr. Ségu was rep television interview t Valéry Giscard d'Est for the unions' help inflation. Mr. Ségu blocking certain price or removing the value on main consumer th sliding scale for wage sions.

"We would have r leftist president," A said, "But we've g d'Estaling and so it's that we must negotia our problems."

## Rhodesians Integrated P

SALISBURY, Rhodes (UPI)—A new race conservative political being formed in R spokesman for the s today.

The party will be l mer cabinet minister Harper and formed m the Rhodesia Group, successfully battled Fri ter Ian Smith's Rhod in the July 30 genea the spokesman said.

Mr. Harper's con proposals calling for a separate black parlia a supreme racially mix of ministers will form of the new party's i said.

## I flew home Pan Am.



Mary-Anne Orr, Mahopac, New York

"What I particularly liked was when we were boarding the plane, they were very organized, called the numbers of the seats. The boarding was very fast and it wasn't confused at all."

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FASCIST SALUTE—Rightists attending the funeral of Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, head of the Italian Social Movement (neo-Fascist) party, raise their hands in salute outside Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome yesterday.

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## Gallup Poll

### Majority Backs Prosecution Of Nixon in Watergate Case

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 2 (AP)—The latest nationwide survey shows that 56 per cent of Americans think former President Richard Nixon should be charged with possible criminal offenses arising from Watergate, 37 per cent oppose such charges and 7 per cent do not have an opinion.

In the case of many Watergate-related issues, views on this are strongly partisan from a political standpoint, Democrats nearly 2-to-1 in favor of charging Mr. Nixon to trial, but Republicans are nearly 2-to-1 opposed.

Mr. Nixon was named as an indicted co-conspirator by the grand jury that formally accused many of his associates and associates of Watergate-related crimes. He resigned from the presidency, forfeiting what immunity he may have had in that case, there has been a great deal of speculation over whether he should be indicted and arrested.

President Ford could ultimately decide Mr. Nixon and others for federal offenses committed as of Watergate-related crimes. Ford, in saying he thought Mr. Nixon had suffered enough, told reporters at his first press conference as President that a pardon Mr. Nixon was an option he is holding open if the former president were brought to trial and convicted. But the decision

as to whether or not the prosecution will proceed, and in what form, is in the hands of Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

#### Respect for Justice

Arguments in favor of prosecuting Mr. Nixon include the concept that failure to do so would diminish public respect for the American system of justice.

Also cited as a reason to proceed with the prosecution is the concept of "equal justice under law." If the law applies equally to everyone, it is argued, Mr. Nixon should be treated no differently.

Another argument in favor of prosecution is that many former Nixon subordinates have stood and will stand trial. A failure to proceed with Mr. Nixon's case, it is argued, would be unfair to those men who have already stood trial and, in some cases, gone to jail.

Finally, the argument is made that if Mr. Nixon does not stand trial, he would be free to say he has done nothing wrong, a claim that would be supported by some who believe he was hounded from office by the press and political adversaries.

The main argument against putting Mr. Nixon on trial is that he has already suffered enough for what crimes he may have committed. A trial, "picking the carcass" as Mr. Nixon himself called it in a recent telephone conversation with Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., would be unnecessarily humiliating. Others point out the U.S. system of justice, in giving prosecutors considerable latitude in their dealings, allows for a compassionate gesture, one that would relieve those who are repelled by the idea of a former President in prison.

Others do not believe Mr. Nixon has done anything wrong and, therefore, should not be brought to trial. And some people feel it would be impossible for Mr. Nixon or his aides to get a fair trial.

The following question was asked in the latest survey, with these key results:

	Should Not Be Charged	Should Be Charged
National	37	56
Whites	40	53
Non-Whites	28	73
Under 30 years	30	66
30-49 years	38	54
50 and over	41	51
East	31	61
Midwest	40	54
South	41	55
West	35	56
Republicans	39	53
Democrats	25	70
Independents	36	55



FLAGBEARER—A young man holding a Puerto Rican flag jumps atop a burning police car during rioting in Newark, N.J. Disturbances broke out during Puerto Rican picnic Sunday. Police reported 12 persons hurt.

## Consultation Is Infrequent

### Americans Take Poor View Of Lawyers, Survey Shows

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The first attempt by the legal profession to determine how broadly and effectively it is serving the public indicates that about a third of the American people have never consulted a lawyer about a personal problem.

Of those who have sought legal advice, a survey commissioned by the American Bar Association shows, nearly half—43 per cent—have only discussed a single problem with a lawyer during their lifetime.

The legal problem most frequently encountered, according to the survey, was real estate ownership and transfer, involving 71 per cent of the sample. Other principal problems were personal injury and property damage, 47 per cent; writing or probating a will, 40 per cent; personal property purchases on credit, 34 per cent; marital, 20 per cent; victim of a crime, 20 per cent.

Preliminary results of the study offer some possible explanations for the relatively infrequent consultation: A large majority of those questioned believe that lawyers charge more for their services than they are worth, while a narrower majority finds all legal fees unfair.

In recent years, the legal profession has become increasingly concerned over criticism that its services are available to the wealthy, who can afford high fees, and to the poor, through subsidized government programs, but not to the great mass of Americans in between.

As a result, the ABA created in 1971 a special committee on legal needs headed by Randolph Thorne, former commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service. That group, in turn, hired the National Opinion Research Center, a nonprofit adjunct of the University of Chicago, to find out how often people use lawyers and how they regard them.

The report noted that two-thirds of the people interviewed had had "only very limited professional exposure" to lawyers, having consulted one once or not at all.

"Although the experience of consulting a lawyer is widely shared—perhaps more widely than some would have expected—this experience is generally rather thin," the study observed. "Only 11.6 per cent of the whole sample reported having professional exposure to three or more lawyers."

Questions aimed at uncovering public attitudes toward lawyers, judges and the judicial system produced a number of negative, even hostile, results. The sample interviewed took these positions:

- Agreed, 57 to 39 per cent, that the legal system favors the rich and powerful over everyone else.
- Agreed, 52 to 30, that most lawyers charge more for their services than they are worth.
- Disagreed, 56 to 38, that lawyers will work as hard for poor clients as for clients who are rich and important.
- Disagreed, 57 to 39, that lawyers are prompt about getting things done.
- Disagreed, 47 to 44, that lawyers' fees are usually fair to their clients regardless of how they are figured.
- Agreed, 76 to 17, that many matters lawyers handle, such as tax questions and estate planning, can be done as well and less expensively by nonlawyers, such as accountants, bank officers and insurance agents.

Even when a majority of those interviewed was favorable to the legal profession, disagreement was sometimes embarrassingly large. For example, 32 per

cent disagreed that judges are generally selected from the most able members of the legal profession.

On another question, 37 per cent agreed that lawyers are not concerned about doing anything about the "bad apples" in the legal profession. Again, 36 per cent agreed that most lawyers would engage in unethical or illegal activities to help a client in an important case.

In an effort to assess the impact of the Watergate scandals on the reputation of the profession, each person interviewed was asked the question about lawyers' willingness to engage in unethical or illegal activities a second time, with the answer to be based on his opinion a year ago.

The shift was almost imperceptible. A year ago, 50 per cent agreed that lawyers would help their clients with unethical acts and 34 per cent agreed. The post-Watergate figures showed 37 per cent disagreeing and 36 per cent agreeing.

## Agency Admits Oil Firms Got Bargain on U.S. Shale Tract

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Interior Department officials have acknowledged that a federal oil shale tract leased to two major oil companies for \$210.3 million could be worth up to \$1.5 billion. That sum is 368 times as much as department estimates originally had figured the tract would bring.

The \$1.5-billion figure derives from a computer analysis requested by Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of a House Small Business subcommittee that investigated the department's oil shale leasing policies early this year. The analysis appears as an appendix in the hearing record, just published.

The tract was the first of six which the department leased as part of its prototype oil shale program. The oil companies, Gulf and Standard of Indiana, submitted the joint bid of \$210.3 million, which exceeded seven other bidders ranging from \$16 million and \$175 million and which the Interior Department accepted Jan. 17.

After an investigation by the subcommittee staff, Interior officials conceded at a Jan. 2 hearing that the evaluation made by the department was "significantly less than \$9 million." This turned out to be \$8.6 million.

Question Raised

At the hearing, Rep. Dingell asked whether the tract might not have been worth more even than the \$210.3 million, pointing out that the department "would have no way of knowing because its \$8.6-million evaluation was so grossly erroneous as to be of no use at all in assessing the acceptability of the bid."

Rep. Stoen, the department's oil shale coordinator, acknowledged that the tract evaluation committee—five department employees whose identities were kept secret—had "looked in" the \$8.6-million evaluation on Sept. 25, when the price of crude oil was \$3.89 a barrel. The committee had assumed that a price of under \$4 would still be prevailing in the 1980s, when shale oil from the tract would come onto the market.

By the time of the sale, however, "old" oil was selling at a controlled price of \$5.35 and uncontrolled "new" oil for more than \$10. Moreover, the Federal Energy Office was saying that to make

## But Ford Has Not Settled on Policy

### U.S. Agency Readies Plan to Create Jobs

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan announced yesterday that his department has prepared a program of gradually rising payments to local governments to create jobs if national unemployment increases.

Mr. Brennan said that under this proposal a very large program of "public service employment"—amounting to about 800,000 jobs—would not be "triggered" until the national unemployment rate reached "around 7 per cent." It is now 5.3 per cent.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has backed a proposal of Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., that would initiate a program of about \$4 billion for public-service jobs if the unemployment rate reached 6 per cent. President Ford has promised "compassionate" consideration of the idea but has made no commitment.

Mr. Brennan was interviewed on the CBS network's "Face the Nation" television program. His department administers the relatively small existing program of grants to state and local governments for the purpose of creating jobs. He disclosed this schedule of proposed increases:

- If unemployment reached 5.5 per cent, the present program of about \$500 million—creating just under 100,000 jobs—would be slightly more than doubled.
- If the jobless rate should rise to 6 per cent, \$1 billion more would be added for an additional 200,000 jobs.
- If the rate rose to "around 7 per cent," the program would be expanded to create "about 800,000 public-service jobs" in all, which would cost at least \$4 billion.

The problem with the plan is that it would further add to government spending and the budget deficit. Mr. Brennan's disclosure yesterday indicated that the administration was likely to favor a somewhat more cautious and conservative plan than that backed by Mr. Burns and Sen. Javits, on which hearings will begin shortly in the Senate Labor Committee.

#### Voluntary Guidelines

On another matter, Mr. Brennan appeared to differ with George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, on the issue of possible voluntary wage and price guidelines.

Mr. Meany, interviewed on the ABC network's "Issues and Answers" television program, sternly opposed any guidelines at all, saying they "would be just as unfair as wage and price controls."

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Grosvenor House  
Inn-On-The-Park  
The Dorchester Hotel  
The Connaught Hotel  
Hilton Hotel  
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The Savoy Hotel  
The Grosvenor
- GERMANY**  
Berlin  
Hotel Kempinski  
Hilton Hotel  
Palace Hotel  
Berlin Hotel
- Hamburg**  
Vier Jahreszeiten  
Intercontinental  
Hotel Atlantic  
Europaischer Hof  
Garmisch-Partenkirchen  
Clausen's Poshotel  
Fischer Spielbank  
Goldenes Herzl
- Hannover**  
Intercontinental  
Esso-Motel
- Tubingen**  
Club Tiffany
- Stuttgart**  
International  
Brauninger Exquisit
- Rottach-Egern**  
Hotel Bachmaier  
Hotel Oberhaubert
- Kais**  
Inter-Continental  
Excelsior  
Dom-Hotel
- München**  
Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten  
Bayerischer Hof Hotel  
Bad Nauher  
Spielbank
- Freiburg**  
Herzog's Pub
- Aachen**  
Epidot
- Wien**  
Cafe Ludwig Exquisit
- Aschaffenburg**  
Bavaria Bay  
Club Royal
- BRUSSELS**  
Le Chouan  
Comme Chez Soi  
Le Carf  
Hotel Amigo  
Club Opera
- Diegem**  
Holiday Inn
- Overijse**  
Le Barbizon
- Torverton**  
Royal Golf Club
- Torino**  
Holiday Inn
- FRANCE**  
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Maxim's Only Ovest  
Hotel Napoléon
- Vence**  
Hotel-Restaurant  
du Chateau-St-Martin
- Nice**  
Hotel Negresco  
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- ITALY**  
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Excelsior Hotel  
Club 84 Night Club  
Hastoria Dell-Orso  
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La Pigna Restaurant  
Gran Caffè Vastia

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Grilli Palace Hotel  
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Caffè Chioggia  
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## Engineer to Take Part Yugoslav Authorities Plan To Re-Enact Train Disaster

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—The authorities plan to re-enact the Zagreb train disaster this week to try to clear up the mystery surrounding Friday's crash in which at least 122 persons died.

Officials said today they hoped to establish the sequence of events which led to the crash by running an identical train into Zagreb's main station under conditions similar to those of Friday. Wednesday has been fixed tentatively for the re-enactment, provided weather conditions are similar. Eight coaches of the same type as those in the crashed train will be detached from a scheduled Munich-Belgrade express for use in the experiment.

The train is to run toward Zagreb on the same track and will be scheduled to pull in here at 10:40 p.m.—the time of the disaster.

### Two Questions

Investigators are faced with two major unanswered questions: Why did the train go through a slow-down signal and a red light?

## Joseph A. Beirne, Ex-President of U.S. Union, Dies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Joseph A. Beirne, 63, leader of the nation's telephone workers for more than 30 years, died of cancer here today.

Mr. Beirne retired in June after serving continuously as president of the Communications Workers of America and its predecessor, the National Federation of Telephone Workers, since 1949. He was a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Committee.

Mr. Beirne was praised by President Kennedy as "one of the outstanding leaders of the American labor movement."

A member of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Beirne "bitterly" opposed the career of Richard Nixon, according to a CWA biography. He was secretary-treasurer of the labor committee formed to support George McGovern in the 1972 presidential election.

### John Shelley

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 (UPI).—John F. Shelley, 69, who began his career as a labor leader and later served as a state senator, congressman and mayor of San Francisco, died yesterday of lung cancer.

In 1927, Mr. Shelley, at 31 years of age, became the youngest man ever elected president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

His political career began in 1933 when he was elected to the first of two terms as state senator. In 1949, he was elected to Congress from the 5th District and was re-elected in the next seven elections.

In 1969, Mr. Shelley became mayor of San Francisco. He decided not to seek re-election in 1967 because of ill health.

## Channel Storm Sinks 20 British Boats: No Deaths

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Gales lashed the English Channel last night and British coastguards said today that at least 20 small boats were sunk in and around the Thames Estuary. No deaths or injuries were reported.

Twenty-two persons were reported missing at one stage, but the coastguards said that all were saved. The seven Thames Estuary lifeboats were at sea all night to rescue small boats.

The coastguards of southeast England said it was "lucky" that no lives were lost since many boats had been unprepared for the storm. They had set out "despite very squally conditions and adverse weather reports," the coastguards said.

The pirate radio ship Amiga, anchored 20 miles off the Essex coast, reported that it could see a motor launch in danger of breaking up in heavy seas.

The Walton lifeboat was at sea all night, first searching for the launch, the Moonraker, and then escorting it to port, a coastguard spokesman said.

## 14 Die on Thai Buses

BANGKOK, Sept. 2 (AP).—Fourteen passengers died and 20 were seriously injured when two buses collided head-on while they were going to a beach south of here last night.

### Prolonged Duty

Sources close to the investigation said they believed the driver and his assistant may have been exhausted because of prolonged duty. They were believed to have driven a train from Zagreb to Belgrade before starting almost at once on the Belgrade-Munich run.

Zagreb University's Institute for Forensic Medicine said today that four of the six bodies identified so far, all Yugoslavs, would be returned home tonight for burial. They included a 29-year-old woman and her son, aged 3.

A total of 111 bodies are still awaiting identification at three improvised morgues here.

Almost all the 400 passengers on the train were Yugoslav migrant workers and their families, returning to West Germany from vacations at home. But there were also a few Turkish and Greek nationals aboard.

The final death toll is expected to exceed 130. More than 50 persons, some seriously injured, are in the hospital.

## Vote on Premier Set for Friday In New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 2 (AP).—A prime minister to succeed the late Norman Kirk will be elected by a caucus of the parliamentary Labor party Friday. Mr. Kirk will be buried Thursday at his birthplace in Waimate, a small village near Christchurch.

The 34 Labor members of Parliament are expected to select one of four leading candidates. They are the deputy Prime Minister, Hugh Watt; the minister of trade and industry, Warren Freer; the attorney general, Martin Finlay; and the minister of finance, Wallace Rowling.

Political observers agree that the new Prime Minister will be unlikely to promote any major changes in foreign or domestic policy.

Meanwhile, hundreds of on-lookers, including a large group of Maori tribesmen, viewed the body of Mr. Kirk as it was brought to the Parliament buildings here to lie in state. Mr. Kirk died here Saturday.

## Antwerp Gardens On Danger List

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Inhabitants of the small industrial Antwerp suburb of Hoboken have been warned not to eat the fruit and vegetables they grow in their own gardens because of dangerous pollution levels in the area caused by local manufacturing plants. The pollution has killed 16 horses in as many months, as well as calves and turkeys.

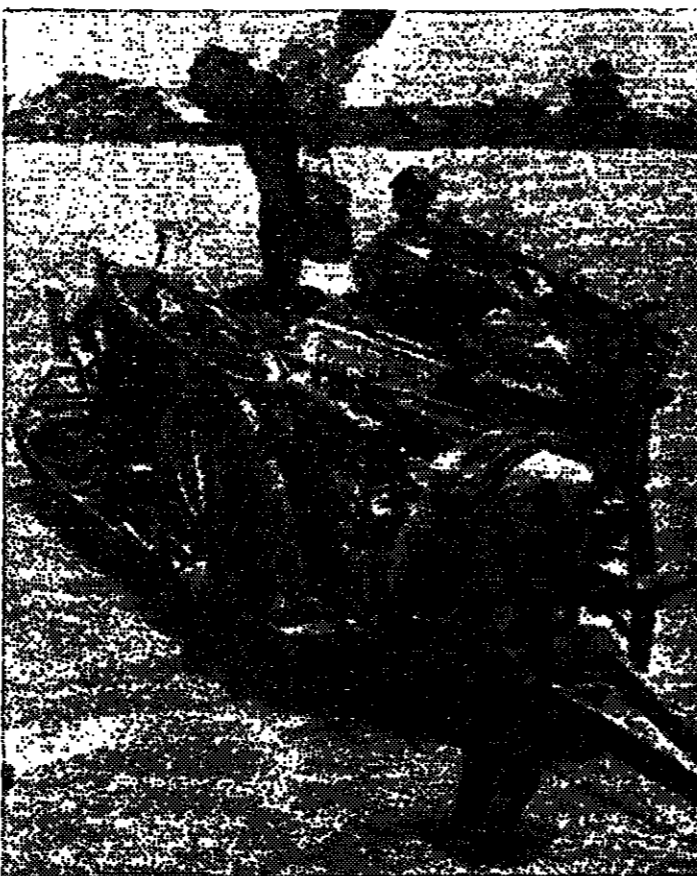
Belgian public health officials have been instructed to tell the local population "discreetly" that they should not eat their own garden produce. The warning has been endorsed by the company concerned, Hoboken-Overpelt, which has had to pay compensation to farmers for the animal deaths and is currently engaged in putting filters into its factory chimneys.

Tests by experts from Ghent University have revealed dangerously high levels of lead, cadmium, zinc and copper in the region. Some of this pollution is caused by factory chimneys, but the company's slag heaps, from which metal and chemical wastes are blown by the wind, are the major suspected source.

## Teller, 54, Subdues Armed Bank Bandit

MUNICH, Sept. 2 (AP).—A bank holdup was foiled here today when teller Hans Vogt, 54, overpowered a masked gunman—identified as Wolfgang Raas, 20—who had seized a woman customer as hostage.

Police said that there were 10 customers and 10 employees in a branch of the Munich Stadtsparkasse when Raas, carrying a pistol, entered, grabbed the woman and ordered Mr. Vogt to turn over 25,000 marks (\$10,000). They said Mr. Vogt came out of his teller's cage with the money, then jumped the gunman, holding him until police arrived. Raas has been previously been convicted of bank robbery.



VIETNAM FERRY—Villagers fleeing fighting northwest of Saigon load an ex-car with belongings on a sampan to cross a river near Tay Ninh. Hundreds have fled their homes in nearby provinces in recent weeks.

## Viet Cong Formally Objects To Probes by 2 Truce Teams

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Viet Cong filed a formal protest today with the International Commission of Control and Supervision charging the Indonesian and Iranian delegations with conducting "unilateral investigations of alleged cease-fire violations by the Communists at the request of the Saigon government."

It was the latest protest in a mounting dispute. The Viet Cong claim that such investigations are against the "principles of unanimity" under which the commission was created.

The Iranian and Indonesian delegations have said that they are conducting only "observation," which is their duty and obligation under terms of the Paris peace agreement and the operating procedures of the commission.

Both delegations have said that these "observations" are made only to gain factual information and not fix any blame, nor are they made part of the official commission records.

## India Parliament Gets Amendment To Seat Sikkim

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Over opposition protests, the government introduced an amendment today granting representation to the Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim in the Indian Parliament.

External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh introduced the amendment, which gives Sikkim a voting representative in both houses of Parliament.

"I oppose the bill lock, stock and barrel," said the Communist party leader Jyotirmoy Bose. "The measure will provoke international repercussions. It will cause a setback to our relations with China."

With the government holding a huge majority, passage is considered certain.

Sikkimese Chogyal (King) Palden Thondup Namgyal sent two messages during the weekend to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, accusing her of trying to integrate his country into India without the assent of its people.

China today denounced the Indian move as "a despicable act" designed to make Sikkim a colony of New Delhi and charged the Soviet Union with abetting the act.

## Battle Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 2 (AP).—Government forces continued today to battle Khmer Rouge troops 14 miles west of Phnom Penh, where the rebels have forced the government to evacuate two small outposts.

The Cambodian military command said that the fighting was in an area four to five miles north of Highway 4. Observers said that neither side was making significant gains in the fighting and that the insurgents appeared to be trying to cut the highway between Phnom Penh and its western defense anchor at Kampong Speu, 30 miles away.

## N. Vietnam Reports Population Up by 49%

HONG KONG, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—North Vietnam's population has increased by half to almost 24 million during the last 14 years, according to a census reported by the North Vietnamese News Agency.

It said that on April 1, 1974, the population stood at 23,787,375, with women outnumbering men by 2.2 per cent. The total was 49.4 per cent more than that recorded by the census of March 1, 1960, the agency said. It reported that the new census recorded 1,587 centenarians.

## Palestinians Reportedly Seek Open Consultations With U.S.

By Maurice Guindi

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (UPI).—The Palestinian Liberation Organization has communicated to the United States its readiness to have direct, high-level consultations on the Palestinian problem, a source close to the PLO said today.

The only condition the PLO attaches to such meetings, he said, is that they be publicized and not held secretly.

The PLO communicated this provision to the United States through "third parties" including Arab, Asian and African countries "which enjoy a good standing in Washington," the source said.

The approach was first made about a month ago and was renewed last week.

"Ready and Willing"

"The PLO is ready and willing to have consultations with U.S. officials on a high level so long as they are held openly and for all to see—as has been the case in Palestinian consultations with the Soviet Union," the source said.

This is the first time the PLO has taken concrete action for direct contacts with the United States, he said.

There has been no definite response from Washington so far, he said, but first indications were that the United States would prefer any meetings with the Palestinians to be held in secret.

Fears of possible repercussions in Israel are believed to be the main reason behind the desire for secrecy, he said.

The PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, has been to Moscow several times on publicized trips. The latest was in July when he met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other officials. The source said that one possibility the PLO had in mind is a meeting between Mr. Arafat and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger when the latter visits the Middle East later this year.

He said a primary concern of the PLO in any contacts with the United States would be to explain its position that the Palestinian problem should be treated as a national cause and not a refugee question.

American acknowledgment of that position, the source said, would encourage the PLO to participate as a separate entity in the Arab-Israeli peace conference at Geneva.

Meanwhile, Arab foreign ministers on the second day of their conference here unanimously approved their recommendation that Arab states raise the Palestine problem at the UN General Assembly session which opens Sept. 17.

## Black September Terrorist Arrested by Fatah in a Killing

BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (UPI).—A member of the Black September organization of Palestinian terrorists and four of his followers have been arrested here by the security organs of el-Fatah, the main Palestinian guerrilla group, on suspicion of having kidnapped and murdered a 30-year-old Lebanese citizen.

The arrests were made to head off an armed confrontation between the guerrilla movement and the powerful Mikdad clan of the southern sector of Beirut. Several members of the clan have taken up arms and gathered at the home of their leader, Abu Tammik Mikdad. Photographs of the men brandishing submachine guns were printed in the press here yesterday.

The victim, Sami Mikdad, was kidnapped a week ago. His body was discovered Saturday in an abandoned well in sand dunes near the Beirut airport.

## Barzani Denies Fleeing, Says He Still Leads Kurds

ANKARA, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Mullah Mustafa Barzani, leader of the Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq, denied in a radio broadcast last night that he had fled to neighboring Iran.

Speaking on a Voice of Kurdistan radio program monitored in eastern Turkey, the guerrilla chieftain, who is in his 70s, said that he was still in command of the Pesh Merga guerrilla army.

Beirut reports have said that Gen. Barzani was among thousands of refugees driven across the Iranian border by a government counterattack on Kurdish strongholds.

The general last night accused the Baghdad regime of massacring Kurdish children. He again appealed for UN intervention to make the Soviet-equipped Iraqi Air Force stop bombing Kurdish villages.

He admitted that a Kurdish unit, which had approached the oil-rich city of Kirkuk, had been forced to retreat, but he said that the rebels were strong in other areas. The Kurdish forces, said to number 40,000, seek self-rule for their people.

## U.K. Union Group Seeks to End Rift On Wage Policy

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Britain's 10-million-member Trades Union Congress today opened its annual convention with labor leaders seeking to line up solid union support for Prime Minister Harold Wilson if, as generally expected, he orders parliamentary elections for next month.

Mr. Wilson is scheduled to address the 1,000 delegates to the convention on Thursday. It would be the opening of an election campaign.

But the unions were deeply split over the Labor government's "social contract" policies of voluntary pay curbs.

The engineering union, which has more than one million members and is Britain's second-largest union, voted by a large majority on Saturday not to accept any kind of curbs on pay demands.

In a bid to end the rift, the TUC president, Lord Alfred Allen, criticized unions which reject the "social contract."

Jack Jones, the head of Britain's largest trade union, the 1.5-million-member Transport and General Workers Union, said he would make another appeal to engineers to reverse their rejection of the "social contract," which calls for restricting pay boosts to cost-of-living increases.

## 3,000 Arabs Quit Israel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—More than 3,000 Arab students who spent two-month summer vacations with their families in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip today returned to Egypt to continue their studies at universities there.

## Macao Probes Origins Of 'Go Home' Slogans

MACAO, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Authorities in Macao have launched an investigation into the origins of the slogans calling on the government of the Portuguese enclave to "go home," government sources said today.

Hundreds of slogans yesterday were scrawled on the walls of Macao's busiest districts, including the Avenida Republica area, where the official residence of the governor is situated.

## Meningitis in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—The Board of Health has warned that the number of cases of meningitis is rising. The Danish Medical Journal said 140 cases were reported during the first seven months of 1974, compared with 165 cases in all of last year and only 52 in 1969.



Yasser Arafat

## Peace Talks For Manila, Rebels Set Up Visiting Moslem Aide Arranges a Parley

From Wire Dispatches

MANILA, Sept. 2.—The secretary-general of the Islamic Conference announced tonight that he has arranged peace talks between the Philippine government and leaders of the Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines.

Mohammed Hassan el-Tohamy of Egypt made the announcement before his departure after an 11-day tour of the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia.

"This plan of conciliation is fundamentally based on full respect of the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of the Philippines," he said.

He added that the negotiators for the rebels would be "the ideological Moslem leaders who truly represent the aspirations and ideology of the Filipino Moslem community."

He said that he had been given a mandate to arrange the talks by the Fifth Islamic Conference, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in June, and had the help of other states in the region.

Military sources said, meanwhile, that Philippine troops on the island of Mindanao today recaptured the coastal town of Balabagan from Moslem rebels who had held it for nine days. The city of 25,000, situated 500 miles south of Manila, was the second Mindanao town captured by rebels in a month.

In driving off the rebels, the government troops freed about 1,500 civilians from a nearby farm where they had taken refuge, the sources said. There was no report of casualties.

Brig. Gen. Pedro Zafra, military commander in the area, said that about 700 Moslems fled the predominantly Moslem town on Aug. 24.

He asserted that American logging companies in the area had given refuge to insurgents as insurance against harassment. He said he had recommended that the government take over their concessions.

The general reported that the rebels ambushed two truckloads of government troops north of Balabagan Saturday, killing 21 men and wounding eight. This brought the announced toll from rebel violence on Mindanao since mid-August to 143 dead and 35 missing.

## Germany Opens War Crimes Trial

GISSSEN, West Germany, Sept. 2 (AP).—A West German court today suspended action against two main suspects and then opened the trial of eight other former police officers charged with assisting in the World War II murders of an undetermined number of Poles.

The court decided that Friedrich Schultz, 64, and Hartmut Pulver, 66, were too ill to attend the trial.

This left eight suspects between the ages of 58 and 67 to face charges dealing with executions of Polish citizens near the former East Prussian and Polish border between 1939 and 1944.

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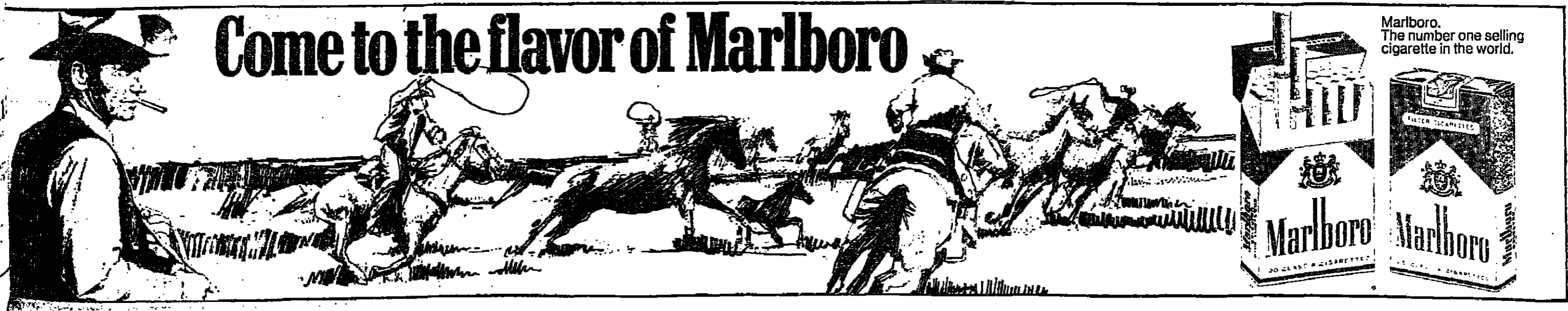
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# MUSIC

## Vic, Perry And Frank

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Sept. 2 (H.T.).—The albums on a singing star's record player are likely to be his own.

It was, accordingly, an agreeable surprise to note that the album lying face up on the record player in Vic Damone's suite at the Athenaeum following the opening of his two-week run at the Palladium was not by Damone but by Perry Como.

"Just look at that," he said, dressed in an oyster-white lounge outfit as becomes a man who has been named among the best-dressed men by the Custom Tailor's Guild of America in seven out of the past 10 years, and pointing to the serene coun-

Vic Damone, whose oldest son is named Perry.

tenance of the 62-year-old Como on the jacket. "What a beautiful guy! And he sounds just as well as he looks."

Vic Damone's affection for Perry Como goes back about 25 years to a time when the young Vic Ecco Farinola (Damone was his mother's maiden name) was commuting from his native Brooklyn to usher at the Paramount Theater in Manhattan and Como was the star of the show.

"I was already studying singing," he remembers, "and was getting encouragement as well as instruction from my teacher, Vincenzo Crescenzo, who used to be Edio Pizra's vocal coach, but I felt that I ought to check myself out with somebody at the top in show business."

"I had been ushering at the Paramount long enough to work my way up a bit in the usher hierarchy, and to be among those given odd jobs backstage, where we could actually brush elbows with the stars, and even speak and be spoken to."

"Well, one day I was running the backstage elevator, and in steps Perry Como. I mustered up all my courage, stopped the elevator between floors, and said: 'Mr. Como, I want to be a singer, and I gotta know whether I've got voice enough and talent enough to make it worthwhile giving it a try. May I sing for you?'"

"He said, 'Sure, kid, go ahead.' So right there, suspended between floors, I sang 'There Must Be a Way.' He listened, complimented me, gave me a pat on the

back and told me to get out of that monkey suit and get going. Now you know why my oldest boy, now 19, is named Perry."

"My other hero in, and always has been, Frank Sinatra. I broke through back in the days when Frank was driving all the teenagers right out of their heads, and people often ask me how it was to be moving up in the shadow of such a singer. I'll tell you how it was. It was wonderful. He was my teacher. I don't mean that I actually ever took formal lessons from him, but I listened to him, and learned."

"I'd been listening to him since I was about 15. In fact, that's what inspired me to become a singer. I started imitating him, and found out that I could do it—after a fashion. But I also knew that I needed vocal training. So I went first to Alice Zeppli, a former coloratura who was a star with Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera Company about the time Perry Como was born, and then to Di Crescenzo."

"From them I got a basic vocal technique. I never studied opera with them. I didn't think my voice was big enough for that. But I worked the exercises, and put the learning into practice with Italian songs. That's why I could do three hours of rehearsal for the Palladium opening and still have voice enough for an hour's singing that night."

"But Frank's singing taught me about words, and how to shape a phrase out of text. What a master he is with words!"

"They're such different types, Perry and Frank. Perry has always seemed to me to be a saint, or at least saintly. I picture him in my mind's eye with a halo. Frank on the other hand is—well, let's say that he's always so full of today, every day. I suspect that it's that sense of life lived and experienced so intensely that makes his singing, his way with a lyric, so uniquely and warmly compelling."

# DANCE

## Contrasting Harlem and Israel

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Sept. 2 (H.T.).—Following hard on the heels of the dance theater of Harlem at Sadler's Wells Theatre, the Bat-Dor dance company of Israel could hardly provide a greater contrast. The New York blacks mixed classical ballet and revue-style exuberance in such an exhilarating, if crude, way that they roused audiences to wild enthusiasm and have been invited back to Sadler's Wells for seven extra performances next week.

The Bat-Dor dancers mix vaguely Martha Graham barefoot technique with a repertoire of anxiety-ridden works by minor choreographers in a way which has a distinctly lowering effect. Later on the curtain has been raised in near silence, in a desperate effort to generate applause.

Bat-Dor means contemporary and the company is the second modern dance ensemble to be formed and financed in Israel by Beitha de Rothchild. The Bat-Dor company, named after its founder, has works by many of the world's leading choreographers and has acquired a favorable international reputation. Bat-Dor claims to be more classical; Jeannette Ordman, its artistic director and leading dancer, started her career in South Africa in classical ballet. But there is no sign of classical technique or style in the repertoire being presented in London.

The main interest centered on the premieres of two works by Rudi Van Dantzig, the most distinguished choreographer represented in this season. These works, neither given on the first night and, owing to an injury to one of the dancers,

neither of them finally appeared until the third program, seen yesterday. "Couple" proved to be a mildly agreeable work in which the boys and girls wore bright, striped bathing suits and went through a variety of shared emotions. "Movements in a Rocky Landscape" was more ambitious, with a group of three men and a woman balancing precariously on white boxes (one of them fell off) and with the woman going off from time to time to change her dress. The program note says "for each of the three men, the woman seems to have a different personality," but Miss Ordman did not succeed in conveying any personality whatever. The finale, with one man lying alone on a box on one side of the stage gazing at his three companions on the other, scarcely conveyed the idea that "finally, one of the four is rejected and finds peace, alone."

Although the other works in the Bat-Dor repertoire are by many different choreographers, most of them suffer from similar faults of obscurity, pretentiousness and plain dullness. Many of them also suffer from Miss Ordman's evident determination to take most of the leading parts herself. She is noticeably older and heavier than the rest of her company and she might be better advised to concentrate on her own choreography and directing. She has succeeded in assembling a very likeable company of good-looking and agile men and women, and she ought now to give them more opportunities.

The most successful works were Lar Lubovitch's "Whirligigs," quite a lively and amusing series of chaotic dances to the mixture of voices and music forming a movement of Berio's

"Sinfonia." Gene Hill Sagan's "And After..." a tribute to a friend killed in the recent Israeli-Arab war which starts with a very moving tableau of four near-naked wounded soldiers, and possibly Paul Samasardo's "Carnival," the only light-hearted piece in the repertoire. Mr. Sagan's "Requiem for Sounds," danced partly to what seemed like a recording of feeding time at the zoo and partly to Samuel Barber's lovely "Adagio for Strings," contained some remarkably ugly and indecent movements, especially the ending with the boys crawling sideways across the stage on all fours, with the girls balanced on their backs.

Other embarrassments in the Bat-Dor repertoire all the other embarrassments of this repertoire. Each has his own favorite: I nearly had a hysterical fit in Paul Samasardo's "Metallic" when Miss Ordman repeatedly asked behind some hanging metal rods and loudly crashed them together. But it was in Manuel Alim's "Palomas," in which the women jumped around in a circle like physical fitness enthusiasts on a beach, that one member of the audience shouted "Boo! Bloody rubbish!" No credit to Sadler's Wells house manager who tried to evict this gentleman for causing a disturbance; after all, nobody tries to evict people who cheer or shout "bravo" in the middle of a performance.

Mr. Alim's "Juna" consisted mainly of Miss Ordman taking off various cardigans and going to sleep and dreaming of other people taking off their cardigans, to a sound score of strains, whistles and applause while Yehuda Maor's "Cuts" had a group of six dancers twitching and shaking to similar noises, ending with five of them falling flat on the floor while the sixth stood out at the audience with a shocked expression and his arms raised in surprise or horror.

I do not know how all this goes down in Israel; the English are more indulgent to their own modern dance groups, doing not so very different kinds of things, than they have been to these visitors. But if Bat-Dor wants to visit countries with considerable experience of the world of dance, Miss Ordman must find better and more cheerful choreographers, persuade them to use more attractive or interesting music, and impose a self-denying ordinance on her own dancing ambitions. Meanwhile, the season continues at Sadler's Wells Theatre until Sunday.

# ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (H.T.).—This work schedule for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"The Importance of Being Earnest" as a musical is undermined by a generally standard score and some determined, hot-tempered burlesque. Howard Thompson says. Otherwise, the show at the off-Broadway Nighthouse and George Furrer, matches the original Broadway musical of 1933 in spirit and basic production values. Thompson says. "Paul Davis sings superbly in the central role... and has first-rate singing and dancing by Rafael Le Brun, Constance Velez, Margot Galbraith and Gonzalo Madurga."

"Kismet," now being presented in the parks of New York by the Alliance of Latin Arts, a musical-theater workshop for the Spanish and Puerto Ricans, would be hard to beat for fun, color, melody and professionalism, Howard Thompson says. The show, with a score cleverly streamlined from Borodin for Broadway by Robert Wright and George Furrer, matches the original Broadway musical of 1933 in spirit and basic production values. Thompson says. "Paul Davis sings superbly in the central role... and has first-rate singing and dancing by Rafael Le Brun, Constance Velez, Margot Galbraith and Gonzalo Madurga."

# DESIGN: A Break for the Russian Consumer

By Naomi Barry

HELSINKI.—The one-man show generally is not part of the Soviet Union's culture pattern. Consequently, there was the flurry of a revolutionary "happening" when the U.S.S.R. Society of Science and Technology recently invited famed Finnish industrial designer Timo Sarpaneva to present three solo exhibits of his work. The move is interpreted as a break in store for the Russian consumer.

The touring show scheduled for this autumn opens in Moscow, Sept. 16-18; plays Minsk, Oct. 14-27; and winds up in Thibault, Nov. 11-18.

To properly set off his factory-made products for everyday living (many of which have been chosen by museums around the world as optimum of con-

temporary art), Sarpaneva conceived the lighting, the display cases, the photo enlargements, the textile hangings. All are to be installed under gothic plastic domes of his design, thus creating a total world of Sarpaneva within Russian walls.

President Urho Kekkonen is patronizing the exhibits of his country's most multi-faceted designer, even though he is an independent operator who styles for manufacturers in five European countries, including Rosenthal China of Germany. Nonetheless, Finn is being on Sarpaneva's Finnish-produced designs to bring them a huge new export market.

Since the first of the year, Russian delegations have been slipping into Helsinki for consultations (which they mystify by insisting secrecy) with the designing Finn who alternately visits the Soviet Union. Sarpaneva hopes to show his big neighbor that it is possible for machines to make simple practical objects that also are beautiful.

Because he is employed by so many companies, Finnish industry will at the same time have the opportunity to display its fine fabrication in textiles, papers, lamps, candles, stainless steel cooking utensils for restaurants and collectors, furniture for conference rooms, glassware for bars, and such often overlooked items as functional and handsome door handles.

Blond, bearded Sarpaneva, 48, started his career as a graphics artist and was still at school when he was acclaimed for a chance exhibition poster for art glass as well as glassware for utility purposes. A series of drinking glasses entitled Pissarri, in sizes for water, whiskey, cocktails, frog, beer and schnapps, has been a best-seller for 15 years and is part of the collections of New York's Museum of Modern Art. In art glass he innovated shapes and techniques which earned him awards from the American Institute of Designers, the Lunning Prize.

Ten years ago he invented a machine which prints up to five

colors on both sides of fabric or paper in a single operation. The color combinations can be changed without halting the machines. As an industrial designer, Sarpaneva turns his back on the drawing board in the studio approach and goes directly to the factories.

"There, with the workmen, I

try to iron out the problems." If the Russians have been astonished by his versatility, so is everyone else.

His last surprise was the 100th anniversary celebration of the Finnish National Theatre in Helsinki. The costumes, stage decor and programs were all designed by Sarpaneva.

# She's in the Business Of Getting Organized

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK (N.Y.).—The business is called The Organizing Principle, and Stephanie Winston, who conceived it little less than a year ago, admits that "it's a hard concept to grasp."

"People say, 'So you organize, so what do you do?'" she said, somewhat ruefully.

Miss Winston organizes almost anything. She'll arrange jumbled files, books and financial records, devise efficient use of space in closets, cabinets and other storage areas, and plan personal and household budgets. She'll also organize efficient traffic flows in offices and homes.

To date, Miss Winston has organized research files for a writer, organized and maintained contributor and supporter lists for a political candidate and arranged a library for a city councilman. She's also set up a kitchen in a way she believed would be most practical and efficient for the owner, with commonly used items most readily accessible and utensils placed in relationship to where they would be used.

"I had no idea of how many people felt truly uncomfortable because some system in their lives wasn't working," she said. "For some, the act of putting things in order is cathartic."

"Some people just don't know how to go about getting organized; others do, but they let things get out of hand," she said.

A graduate of Barnard College and a free-lance book editor, Miss Winston brings to her business a "basic instinct" and a temperament for organization. Her personal life is organized "most of the time," she said, and when it isn't, it's soon brought up to scratch.

"I'm not obsessive about it," she said. "But I do believe that it's an instrument and a technique for saving time and living more easily."

frankly, I'd like to see the reactions of a typical executive were he or she suddenly faced with coordinating the activities of three to five or six different people, maintaining life support systems for them and all this very often on top of a regular job."

Miss Winston got the idea for her business late last year when a friend mentioned a notice posted in a supermarket, offering assistance in moving.

Initial Flash "I suddenly thought, 'Jeez, maybe I can help people get themselves together on a large scale,'" she said. "But after the initial flash, I didn't know how realistic it was. I decided to try it because everyone I spoke to thought it was a good idea."

One of her most interesting recent projects was undertaken for a psychotherapist who works at home.

"When she called me, things were a mess," Miss Winston recalled. "All her correspondence, business and personal, bills and professional materials were tucked into shopping bags. She had no visible system for maintaining her client accounts, for keeping track of her finances, for using her time efficiently. And the disarray was causing her considerable distress."

"We started absolutely from scratch, going through her materials piece by piece, throwing out a lot, setting up the rest in a system for filing that was relevant to her and then devising procedures for maintaining the system."

In most cases, Miss Winston works along with her client, sorting, filing and explaining how the system should be maintained. However, she is also amenable when the client prefers to leave everything in her hands.

Miss Winston charges \$100 a day or \$400 for a 36-hour week, but she will set special fees for specific jobs. Her minimum is a four-hour assignment. The preliminary interview with the client and the estimate are supplied without charge and once the estimate has been given, the price is firm, even if the job takes longer than expected.

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DEATH OF THE HONORABLE NORMAN KIRK OF NEW ZEALAND.

A register of condolences will be open at the New Zealand Embassy, 9 Rue d'Alsace, Paris 16th, on 1, 4 and 5 September from 10:00 to 12:00 and from 15:00 to 17:00.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1974

Page 7

Lloyds' Swiss Branch Has £33-Million Loss

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Sept. 2 (NYT).—One of the bluest of the blue chip British banks, Lloyds Bank Ltd., announced today that it has suffered losses of up to £33 million because of "irregularities" involving unauthorized foreign exchange transactions at its branch in Lugano, Switzerland.

The disclosure by Sir Eric Limer, the chairman, in London, came as the federal bank commission in Bern had opened an investigation to determine whether similar offenses were committed in Lugano.

Lloyds said it was meeting "all commitments of the branch" and insisted that the loss "should be viewed in the perspective of a profit before tax for six months to June 30, 1974, of £77.8 million to June 30, 1974, of £77.8 million, or over 1200 million."

The announcement came amid a spate of rumors that caused bank shares to weaken in European markets. Lloyds shares were hit for nearly 20 percent on Tuesday, but are recovering to close 15 percent lower in London.

The bank said its statement had made "no reference to any loss" and that which rumor or uncertainty had engendered "presumably" occurred, but the sources of the rumors were not named.

Investigations were continuing close to Lloyds said the loss covered "the last several months." There was no information over what actually occurred, but the sources of the rumors were not named.

The manager of the branch, which employs 20 persons, and a foreign exchange dealer have been suspended. While the branch remains open to conduct all business, its foreign exchange operations have for all practical purposes been stopped.

Unauthorized Currency Deals Reported as Inquiry Opens

Lloyds has two other branches in Switzerland, one in Geneva and one in Zurich.

The reverse suffered by the big British clearing bank follows a series of similar losses that have weakened other European and American banks this year.

The Franklin National Bank, thanks to an emergency infusion of Federal Reserve money, managed to survive irregularities in its currency trading department but is now under a completely new direction.

Last April the Union Bank of Switzerland, largest of all Swiss banks, reported the loss of an unspecified but "sizeable" amount of money in currency trading and dismissed one of its chief dealers.

The biggest of all reported losses occurred in the Harlast

Bank of Cologne—some \$200 million was said to have been involved—and the bank was forced to shut its doors last June.

The Lloyds loss is the biggest sustained in currency transactions by any British bank.

There were fears that the disclosure could lead to fresh unrest in European securities and currency markets and further weaken confidence in the banking structure of the West.

To try to contain the situation the Bank of England approved an immediate transfer of capital from the parent bank in London to Lugano to bolster the shaky finances of the branch and insure that "it meet the minimum capital requirements of the Swiss banking authorities."

Banks have been vulnerable in foreign exchange dealings under

the new monetary regime of floating currencies. Currency values used to be kept within fixed limits maintained by the interventions of central banks, but following the disorders in the monetary world in the late 1960s and early in the new decade, this system was abandoned to permit currencies to fluctuate more or less as market forces dictate.

This made foreign exchange trading very much more of a gamble, since there was no assurance that a central bank would defend a particular rate.

Central banks have lately been adopting policies of stricter surveillance over the foreign exchange departments of commercial banks.

They have also sought to get bank managements to discourage a practice that is believed to have led to some of the losses: Traders deal in currencies for their bank and also for their own private accounts. This involves a basic conflict of interest.



Pierre Rosetti

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Motorola Inc. has appointed Pierre Rosetti manager of European treasury operations, based in Geneva. He was formerly manager of European business planning for the Geneva semiconductor division.

Henry Mortimer, former director and executive committee member of Clark Dodge, has joined the E. F. Hutton International group, based in Geneva. He has been named a vice-president of E. F. Hutton & Co.

Fed, Europeans Have Divergent Views

Central Banks Split on Role in Euromarket

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (NYT).

The Federal Reserve Board has evolved its own ideas on how the leading central banks should deal with potential banking problems in the vast Euromarket, and they apparently do not coincide in all respects with European views.

The key issue is that of defining responsibility—which central bank should come to the rescue of a private bank operating in the Euromarket, that runs into liquidity problems.

The Fed, according to high officials, accepts full responsibility in the case of branches of U.S. banks abroad. In part this is because the figures on assets and liabilities of the home office and the branch is, to all intents and purposes, a U.S. bank.

The problem arises in the case of subsidiaries, which may be wholly owned by a U.S. bank but are incorporated, say, in England. Even more difficult is the problem of "multi" banks, which are established by a consortium of leading private banks from several countries and may be incorporated in such a country as Luxembourg.

The Fed's view is that the responsibility for any difficulties of a subsidiary of a U.S. bank abroad rests first with the parent U.S. bank. But after that, if the difficulties cannot be overcome and a "lender of last resort" is needed, the responsibility lies with the "central bank" of the country of domicile of the subsidiary.

This view has not so far been accepted by the Bank of England, as one important example. It refused to help a subsidiary of an Israeli bank that ran into severe difficulties earlier this summer.

In the case of the "multi" banks, the Fed believes that the primary responsibility lies with the parent banks. Because they are several in number, and normally quite large, they should jointly be able to cope with any liquidity problems of their Euromarket "offspring," it is believed. But in an extreme case, in the Fed's view, the central bank of the country where the offspring is incorporated should be responsible.

Apart from that issue, there is sometimes a problem, in any country, of making a distinction between problems of "liquidity" and "solvency." The first can arise through no fault of the bank's depositors, who withdraw their funds, for example. The second implies bad loans and other assets and poor management decisions. Central banks generally feel a responsibility to help in liquidity problems, but not to rescue insolvent banks.

The Fed has rescued Franklin National Bank, but only after a finding that it was "solvent."

Assuming an agreement on de-

fining responsibility as among the central banks, each one would presumably be left to determine in the case of difficulties of an individual private bank whether the problem was one of liquidity or insolvency.

£200 Million Pact Set to Land N. Sea Oil

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).

Seventeen oil companies signed an agreement today to build a £200-million transportation and delivery system designed to bring oil from the North Sea by 1980.

One million barrels of oil daily is currently about half of Britain's total oil consumption.

The system will serve five oilfields, all northeast of the Shetland Islands. They are Brent, Cormorant, Dumlair, Hutton and Thistle. Ten oil fields in British waters are officially designated as commercial, but several others are also regarded as commercially exploitable.

The planned facilities, known as the Brent system, will link the five fields to a common terminal platform in the Cormorant oilfield, which is the closest to shore.

The terminal platform will produce oil from the Cormorant field and will also pump and store oil it will receive from the other four fields through feeder pipelines. This platform will be half owned by the Shell-Eso partnership, the developers of the Cormorant field, and half by the participants in the Brent system.

From the gathering point at the Cormorant platform, a pipeline 96 miles long and 36 inches in diameter will carry the oil ashore to Sullom Voe, one of the largest of the Shetland Islands.

A joint user storage, treatment and shipping terminal will be built there capable of taking tankers of up to 300,000 deadweight tons.

Steel pipe for the pipeline, estimated to cost more than £20 million, has been ordered from Mannesmann of West Germany. British manufacturers are not able to supply pipe of the necessary specifications, a spokesman for the oil companies said. Contractors for the first part of the pipeline will be J. Ray McDermott Inc. of the United States.

The pipeline is expected to be completed in 1978, when the first stages of the terminal at Sullom Voe also are expected to be ready.

In late 1976, the spokesman said, the system is expected to be handling about 300,000 barrels a day.

day. But he said the initial production will depend on the rate of progress in constructing production platforms on the five fields and the drilling of production wells from the platforms.

The Brent field, rated as the largest of the five, is expected to produce at a rate of somewhat more than 500,000 barrels a day at its peak.

Operator of the Brent system will be Shell U.K. Exploration & Production Ltd., which also acts as operator for the joint Shell-Eso ventures in the North Sea.

Shell and Eso will be the major owners in the pipeline, together holding nearly 70 percent. They are involved in three of the five oilfields concerned.

The feeder pipelines leading

Oil Embargo Hit U.S. Jobs, Output

By Reginald Stuart

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (NYT).

The output of the U.S. economy fell in the first quarter of this year by \$10 billion to \$20 billion as a result of the Arab oil embargo, according to a report released in Washington by the Federal Reserve Administration.

The report, entitled "The economic impact of the oil embargo on the American economy," also found that the embargo reduced the civilian labor force by approximately 500,000 people, mostly in the automotive areas, and caused a sharp upturn in the consumer price index through increased energy prices.

"This paper is a preliminary attempt to analyze the impact that energy-security problems have upon the United States economy," the report stated. "It shows that energy shortages are as potentially damaging as failures of the economic system to fully employ labor and capital."

The report, prepared by the FEA's office of economic impact, emphasized that it was "difficult" to separate the effects of the embargo from events that would have occurred without the embargo, and added that its purpose was to "serve as a preliminary

inary interpretive guide to the underlying causes and consequences" of the oil embargo.

Regarding employment, the report cited Department of Labor estimates that about 80 percent of the industrial layoffs attributed to energy problems could be "traced to the decline in demand for automotive or recreational vehicles." About 85 percent of the jobs lost were those of semiskilled workers.

The Department of Labor estimated that between November, 1973, and March, 1974, there were 150,000 to 225,000 jobs lost "as a direct result of employers' inability to acquire sufficient supplies of petroleum, principally in gasoline stations and airlines."

"In addition, a decline of approximately 310,000 jobs occurred indirectly in industries whose products or processes were subjected to reduced demand from either real or anticipated fuel shortages," the report stated, such as the auto and automotive parts industry.

Bonn's Payments Surplus In July Trails Level of 1973

FRANKFURT, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).

West Germany's basic balance-of-payments surplus in July declined to 735 million deutsche marks from 973 million DM a year earlier but slightly exceeded the 175-million-DM surplus posted in June, the Bundesbank said today.

The basic balance, regarded as the best indicator of the nation's fundamental payments position, covers only the current account—trade, tourism, transport costs and the like—and long-term capital movements.

The overall payments balance was 1.14 billion DM in deficit in July against a deficit of 381 million DM in June and a surplus of 4.84 billion DM a year earlier.

The central bank said it believed that part of the payments deficit was caused by capital transfers abroad on the part of West German industry in the form of export credits.

The current account for July showed a surplus of 1,559 million DM against a surplus of 837 million DM in June and a deficit of 373 million DM a year earlier. The long-term capital account was 824 million DM in deficit against a deficit of 123 million DM in June and a surplus of 1,346 million DM a year earlier.

The short-term capital account was 866 million DM in surplus in July against a 497-million-DM deficit in June and a surplus of 1,897 million DM a year earlier. Residual items showed a deficit of 2,742 million DM against a deficit of 619 million DM in July

and a surplus of 1.97 billion DM a year earlier.

For the first seven months, Germany posted a basic payments surplus of 13.151 billion DM, down from a surplus of 13.69 billion DM in the 1973 period. The seven-month current account showed a surplus of 15.018 billion DM, up sharply from a surplus of 4.726 billion DM in the 1973 period.

U.K. Concerns Cut Spending 3.3 Per Cent

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).

British industry's capital spending in the second quarter totaled £1,066 billion, down about 3.3 per cent from the first period's £1,102 billion, the Department of Industry reports. The figures, seasonally adjusted at 1970 prices are provisional.

Capital spending in the manufacturing sector totaled £515 million in the second quarter, down about 1.7 per cent from £524 million in the first quarter. Compared with the like 1973 period, total capital spending in the second quarter was up £24 million.

The Department of Industry also says that inventories of manufacturers and distributors rose by £165 million in the second quarter, compared with a drop in stocks in the first quarter of £165 million because of the coal miners' dispute and the three-day work week.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM Spending in '74 a Record

General Motors has pledged its largest capital outlay ever as proof of its confidence in the future. GM chairman Richard Gerstenberg forecasts motor vehicle sales of about 13 million units during the upcoming 1975 model year and says his confidence is confirmed by "our record capital development" for new-model cars. GM is expected to spend \$1.4 billion in 1974 for capital improvements in an expensive campaign highlighted by the conversion of facilities to produce more small cars. That is \$100 million more than Mr. Gerstenberg forecast last year and is more than the record \$132 billion spent in 1965. He did not detail the investments, but GM is known to have spent hundreds of millions of dollars converting manufacturing plants to increase production of small-sized cars. Mr. Gerstenberg says GM is already able to produce 70 per cent more small cars than during the 1973 model year. "These record investments, while swollen by inflation, nevertheless represent a most tangible expression of our confidence in the future of our business," he says.

Lockheed Confident About Textron

Daniel Haughton, chairman of Lockheed Aircraft Corp., is "confident" the company's planned arrangement with Textron Inc. will be realized. He says there is a good chance Lockheed will get orders for the 180 TriStar required by Textron as part of the companies' planned arrangements. All-Nippon Airways has just converted seven options into firm orders, and Lockheed now needs only 38 TriStar orders to meet the 180 figure. The plan envisages an

equity investment by Textron in Lockheed and a restructuring of Lockheed's debt. The equity investment would total \$100 million, of which Textron would provide \$85 million by acquiring 12 million new common shares of Lockheed at \$5 a share, and \$25 million of a new Lockheed preferred stock. The remaining \$15 million would come from a rights offering of three million new Lockheed common shares to Lockheed holders at \$5 a share. After the purchase of 12 million Lockheed common shares, Textron would hold 45 per cent of Lockheed.

U.K. Company in Iranian Venture

Constructor John Brown Ltd. has signed an agreement with Mohandess Iran Co. of Tehran, to form a joint engineering company in Iran, CJB Mohandess Iran. CJB says the new company "aims to take a major role in Iran's fast-expanding industrialization program, particularly in the fields of oil, gas and petrochemicals." CJB, a unit of John Brown & Co., was responsible for engineering and construction of National Iranian Oil Co.'s first pipeline from Ahwaz to Abadan, and also helped build a fertilizer plant in Shiraz.

Schering Results Improve in Half

Schering AG says results in the first half of this year improved compared with the 1973 period. Parent-company turnover rose 23.3 per cent and group sales 18.2 per cent although the yield on sales was unchanged. Turnover growth will slow in the second half but results should again be satisfactory for the full year, the West German chemicals and pharmaceuticals concern says.

INTERCONTINENTAL TECHNOLOGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

Société Anonyme  
Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen  
Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INTERCONTINENTAL TECHNOLOGY & NATURAL RESOURCES S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on September 20th, 1974, at 3 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- 1) To hear and accept the reports of:  
A. the directors;  
B. the statutory auditor.
- 2) To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1973.
- 3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1973.
- 4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 6) Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken by the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of September 20th 1974, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with one of the following banks:  
—Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.  
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The Board of Directors.

EUROPEAN ROUND TABLE

"The political, social and economic future of Italy"

ROME, October 2, 3, 4, 1974

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Indeed, for nearly 2,600 years, since the first silver coinage, knowledgeable investors have turned to silver for financial protection—because silver generally performs well in bad times.

For example, during Chile's recent decade of inflation, the price of silver increased more than 1,500 times. During Germany's nightmarish runaway inflation following World War I, the price of silver increased more than 91 billion times. And during the 33 years of our current inflation, the price of silver has increased more than 10-fold.

Harry Browne, who correctly predicted the first dollar devaluation in 37 years, now writes in his new book, *You Can Profit from a Monetary Crisis*, "Silver offers a way to hedge against a depreciating dollar, to be on the right side of a shortage for a change, to be relatively invulnerable to the next depression, and to preserve a long-term store of value through a runaway inflation."

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مورغان غارانتي

سكنا من الاموال

### European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels
AKZO 54.70	Arbel 47.20
Alkerm 49.50	Brabant 11.10
Alkerm 49.50	Brabant 11.10
Alkerm 49.50	Brabant 11.10
Alkerm 49.50	Brabant 11.10
Alkerm 49.50	Brabant 11.10
Alkerm 49.50	Brabant 11.10
Alkerm 49.50	Brabant 11.10
Alkerm 49.50	Brabant 11.10
Alkerm 49.50	Brabant 11.10

### London Commodities

(High Low Close Previous)

Sugar	Cocoa
Oct 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Oct 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Nov 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Nov 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Dec 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Dec 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Jan 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Jan 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Feb 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Feb 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Mar 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Mar 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Apr 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Apr 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
May 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	May 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Jun 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Jun 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Jul 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Jul 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Aug 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Aug 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Sep 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Sep 254 250 248 249 250 250.50

### International Bonds Traded in Europe

(Midday indicated prices)

Dollar Bonds	Convertible Bonds
Anglo-Am 7 1/2% 67 68	Amoco 4 1/2% 67 68
Amex 8 1/2% 67 68	Amoco 4 1/2% 67 68
Amex 8 1/2% 67 68	Amoco 4 1/2% 67 68
Amex 8 1/2% 67 68	Amoco 4 1/2% 67 68
Amex 8 1/2% 67 68	Amoco 4 1/2% 67 68
Amex 8 1/2% 67 68	Amoco 4 1/2% 67 68
Amex 8 1/2% 67 68	Amoco 4 1/2% 67 68
Amex 8 1/2% 67 68	Amoco 4 1/2% 67 68
Amex 8 1/2% 67 68	Amoco 4 1/2% 67 68

### Tokyo Exchange

Sept. 2, 1974

Price	Price
Asahi Glass 321	Mitsui E. W. 41
Canon 321	Mitsui E. W. 41
Canon 321	Mitsui E. W. 41
Canon 321	Mitsui E. W. 41
Canon 321	Mitsui E. W. 41
Canon 321	Mitsui E. W. 41
Canon 321	Mitsui E. W. 41
Canon 321	Mitsui E. W. 41
Canon 321	Mitsui E. W. 41
Canon 321	Mitsui E. W. 41

### International Stock Indexes

Sept. 2, 1974

Index	Index
Amsterdam 96.9	Brussels 118.0
Amsterdam 96.9	Brussels 118.0
Amsterdam 96.9	Brussels 118.0
Amsterdam 96.9	Brussels 118.0
Amsterdam 96.9	Brussels 118.0
Amsterdam 96.9	Brussels 118.0
Amsterdam 96.9	Brussels 118.0
Amsterdam 96.9	Brussels 118.0
Amsterdam 96.9	Brussels 118.0
Amsterdam 96.9	Brussels 118.0

### European Gold Markets

Sept. 2, 1974

Gold	Gold
London 175.00	Paris 175.00
London 175.00	Paris 175.00
London 175.00	Paris 175.00
London 175.00	Paris 175.00
London 175.00	Paris 175.00
London 175.00	Paris 175.00
London 175.00	Paris 175.00
London 175.00	Paris 175.00
London 175.00	Paris 175.00
London 175.00	Paris 175.00

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### Brussels

Arbel	Brabant
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10

### London Metal Markets

(Today's closing prices)

Copper	Aluminum
Oct 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	Oct 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Nov 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	Nov 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Dec 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	Dec 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Jan 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	Jan 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Feb 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	Feb 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Mar 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	Mar 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Apr 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	Apr 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
May 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	May 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Jun 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	Jun 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Jul 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	Jul 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Aug 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	Aug 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Sep 254 250 248 249 250 250.50	Sep 254 250 248 249 250 250.50

### Paris Commodities

(High Low Close Previous)

Sugar	Cocoa
Oct 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Oct 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Nov 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Nov 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Dec 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Dec 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Jan 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Jan 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Feb 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Feb 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Mar 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Mar 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Apr 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Apr 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
May 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	May 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Jun 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Jun 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Jul 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Jul 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Aug 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Aug 254 250 248 249 250 250.50
Sep 354 339 331 332 333 333.50	Sep 254 250 248 249 250 250.50

### Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Rate	Rate
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600

### FCE Quotations

Sept. 2, 1974

Rate	Rate
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600

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### Frankfurt

AEG	Arbel
82.50	47.20
82.50	47.20
82.50	47.20
82.50	47.20
82.50	47.20
82.50	47.20
82.50	47.20
82.50	47.20
82.50	47.20
82.50	47.20

### London

Arbel	Brabant
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10

### Paris

Arbel	Brabant
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10
47.20	11.10

### The new currency

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Rate	Rate
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600
Amsterdam 3.7500	Brussels 46.3600

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At Mitsubishi in First Half of '74

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### New Floods Seen

In Bangladesh

DACCA, Sept. 2 (AP).—Experts today predict a second round of devastating floods for Bangladesh as rivers rose steadily, aggravating the situation in the north and northeast of the country.

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## Art Buchwald

## White House Invitation

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass. — I was sitting on the porch of our rented house in Martha's Vineyard reading "Six Crises" for the seventh time when the call from Washington came. It was my secretary, Ellie, who said in a breathless voice, "The White House just telephoned. President and Mrs. Ford want you to come to a state dinner Friday night."



"Oh, My God," I said. "What is it?" my wife said when she saw my face. "What's wrong?"

"President Ford wants us to come Buchwald to dinner Friday night."

"Hurry up and get off the phone," she said. "I have to call Oscar de la Renta and order a new evening gown."

"Wait a minute, social climber," I said. "Not so fast. We have to think this one out. I told Ellie I would call her back."

"What is there to think out?" my wife said. "We've been invited by the President of the United States for dinner. We have to go."

"It's not that simple. Don't you see what they're trying to do? It's the old trick of the columnists to the White House, trick 'em out to get me."

"How can you say that?" she demanded.

"I've never been invited to the White House—not by John F. Kennedy, not by Lyndon Baines Johnson, not even by Richard Nixon. The title of my last book was 'I Never Dined at the White House.' I've made my living standing on the outside, hanging on the ears of the iron fence."

## E. Germany Book Show

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (UPI)—An exhibition called "The Most Beautiful Books From All Over the World" went on display in Leipzig yesterday, the East German news agency ADN said. Publishing companies and artists from 30 countries are represented in the exhibition which is held under the auspices of the German-Germany's UNESCO commission.

looking in. Now the Fords are trying to destroy me by asking us to break bread with them."

"You're being paranoid," my wife said. "Maybe they don't know many people in Washington and they're heard what a great dancer you are."

"I wish that was all there was to it. But I believe someone in the Ford administration has it in for me. Can't you see what this will do for me? If we go to that dinner, it will be reported in the press. Everyone will say I've gone in the bag for the President. My credibility as a tough, hard-driving, investigative reporter will be destroyed. People will pick up the column and say, 'I wonder what the freeloader has to say about Mr. Ford today.' There is no way anyone can be objective after he's danced with the President's wife."

"Well, you can't just refuse. You'd be insulting the office of the presidency," my wife said as she started putting her hair in curlers.

"We could go sailing. If we were out in a sailboat and they couldn't find us, we wouldn't be insulting anybody."

"But you can't sail," she objected.

"All you need is a good sea, strong canvas and a wind at your back. I read that somewhere."

"I'm not going to risk drowning just because you don't want to go to dinner at the White House."

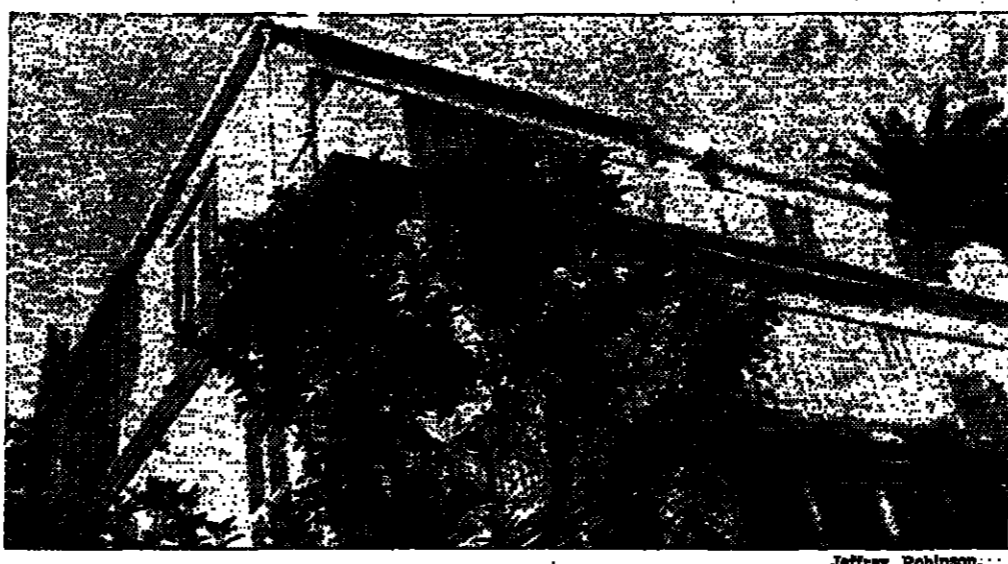
"What option do we have?" I said. "The Fords haven't given us any choice. Do you realize a piece of roast beef in the East Room could destroy our way of life as we know it? Threats I can take, IRS audits I can deal with. I don't even mind having my telephone tapped. But there is no way I can fight an invitation to a state dinner."

"Then I can't call Oscar de la Renta?" she asked crestfallen.

"Not unless he makes yellow slickers for sailboats," I said.

I called back Ellie. "Ellie, tell the White House that you can't reach us—that we're somewhere between Nantucket and Cape Hatteras on a boat. And one more thing—do you have a dictionary there? Look up starboard, and tell me if it's the right side or the left side of a boat."

The Villa America (now the Villa Fiamma) as it looks today.



Jeffrey Robinson

## Retreat Of the Lost Of the '20s

By Jeffrey Robinson

CAP D'ANTIBES, France (UPI)—Villa America might well be the best known villa in 20th century American literature... a summer retreat nearly a half century ago where the lost generation partied and wrote and slept. Fitzgerald, MacLeish, Hemingway, Dos Passos. It was Villa Diana in "Tender is the Night." Today it still sits among eucalyptus trees, a kilometer or so inland from the Garoupe Plage and is called Villa Fiamma.

It's owned by Edmund Uher, an 83-year-old engineer whose name is synonymous with tape recording and stereo equipment. "I bought the villa in 1950 or so from Gerald and Sara Murphy, but never met them. It was purchased through an intermediary. I then sold off some of the land and redid a great deal. I'm afraid that when the Murphys lived here, Villa America closely resembled a railway station."

Built in 1914 and called the Chalet des Nilles, the three-story, 16-room house passed hands three times before Gerald Murphy bought it. The City Hall archives in Antibes show that he took possession in 1928 and it seems the first thing he did was to have an American architect redo the place. Then, by acquiring small tracts of property over the next three or four years, he was by 1930 the second largest estate on the cape. Only the one that belonged to the Aga Khan was larger.

Murphy added a small house, an atelier he listed his profession as *city hall as artiste peintre*, two cabanas, and a garage with living quarters. He had already cleared the Garoupe Plage, built cabanas there and claimed it as his own. Across the Chemin des Nilles from Villa America he purchased a small farm (now the Ferme des Orangers) and called it "the cowshed," housing over 100 guests there.

However, the special guests either got to stay in the villa or nearby in the guest house which is today part of a neighboring property... at least the two people who might remember say it was this way.

"Our memories can play tricks on us because 40 or 45 years ago is way back when," Marie Revello said. She and her husband Joseph now live in the old atelier which they bought from Mr. Uher and remodeled. "Mr. Murphy sometimes worked here with his friend Mr. (Fernand) Léger."

The Revellos were the Murphys' chiefs of staff from 1926 on. "The family was only here about two months a year, yet they maintained the house and the staff all year long. There were seven gardeners and five or six inside the house. Mr. Murphy was pleasant and always planning parties. Mrs.

Murphy was very kind and we who worked for her were always very content. Whatever we needed we got because Mrs. Murphy always saw to that."

She also remembers some of the guests. "There were many friends and many fêtes." Léger she saw frequently. Hemingway wasn't famous then and neither she nor her husband can recall just which one he was, although they do remember a little boy coming down with whooping cough while staying in the guest house and being quarantined and knowing that Gerald Murphy was worried about his own children catching it. That little boy was Hemingway's son Bumby.

Scott Fitzgerald is only a blur in their combined memories, but Zelda is not. Mrs. Revello nods, "I remember that woman very well. I could never forget her. She drank a great deal. A pitcher of martinis at a time. And she laughed and danced and must have said many strange things because people were always looking at her strangely. She was, as we say, *jada* (a bit crazy). But she was also the most beautiful woman here."

Then one day everything began to change. One of the Murphy children had developed tuberculosis and the family went to Switzerland where the air was better. The friends didn't come. The parties ended. The house was rented.

When his son died, Gerald Murphy said he never wanted to return to Villa America. The war years left it empty, and Edmund Uher heard it was up for sale in 1949.

"I had been renting next door and didn't know anything about the Murphys except that they wanted to sell Villa America. Many people had a great fear just after the war that the Russians were going to attack Europe and the main condition Murphy set down was that the sale of the property be handled in American dollars. No one knew how much he wanted so I made an offer and two days later he cabled me saying OK."

At the time of the sale there was a total of six houses on the property, so Mr. Uher divided what he could and kept only the main villa. His estate is about half the size of what it was when Gerald Murphy owned it.

"I changed a good many things. There was, for instance, a large staircase at the entrance which I took down. There were two bedrooms on the main floor which I made into one large living room. I'm afraid my taste and the Murphys' taste were not quite compatible. The American architect they had hired didn't know the Mediterranean and the villa didn't fit in here. Maybe it would have worked in Beverly Hills, but Villa America wasn't for the south coast of France."

## PEOPLE: Martha Mitchell Speaks No Amnesty for John

Martha Mitchell is against amnesty. For her estranged husband John, former President Nixon and "others." Of Nixon's resignation she said: "It's the greatest thing that's happened to this country. I think all the politicians will be true-blue again. They're not going to be dishonest." Mrs. Mitchell was speaking Sunday in Tyngsboro, Mass., where she had attended the wedding of her son, Jay Jennings (by her first marriage) to Janis Crawford. The whole town of 1,700 was invited to the wedding and the Baptist Church, where the ceremony was performed, and which seats 550, was filled. Mrs. Mitchell was applauded when she walked into the church. She is writing a book about her years in Washington, especially the years of Watergate. "I'm just waiting until all the junk gets out so I can contradict it," she said.



Martha Mitchell in Miami

ANOTHER WEDDING: Mary Ann Schell and Wayne Russell were married Sunday 3,000 feet above Fairmont, W. Va., in a twin-engine airplane. "I feel I've married an angel because I had to get close to Heaven to marry her," Russell said. Bride and groom are taking flying lessons; the honeymoon is being postponed until Russell gets his pilot's license.

American novelist Joseph Heller's second—his long-awaited novel was published first in a Swedish translation Monday. Heller is the author of "Catch 22," which was published 13 years ago. The novel, "Something Happened," will not be published in the United States for several weeks, the Swedish publishers said.

Airmen at the Chivener, England, Royal Air Force Base are on a party-night binge to drink all the beer on the base before it closes next month. "The beer is already out," said an officer. "If we don't drink it all up, it will be sold into a central fund and someone else will profit from it. I'm a gin-and-tonic man normally, but I'm doing my bit for my fellow men." The men refused to say how much remained to be drunk.

CRITICS: Bullfighting experts labeled the appearance of a female in a Spanish arena as a "virtual disaster." Cuban Estrella

Raya appeared at Santon day, failed to kill the bull, gave up after she was tossed times by the animal. Tossing women from bull on foot was liked a month ago. Raya, news reports as the first woman to take stage of the change in the. She left the ring near to. According to one critic: lacked the most elemental the profession although s brave."

Gov. Thomas Salmon o mont has announced his at of John Froines, who w quitted of all charges Chicago 7 conspiracy t director of occupational f for the state. The app of Froines, a 35-year-old clat, blew up a political among conservatives a parties and had become a in Vermont's three-way r governor. Salmon, a tai for re-election, was cri the manner in which Fro hired by the health c sioner, Anthony Robbin Wednesday the governor r a report on the matter Vermont health services, last Thomas Davis, the "the letter and intent merit system was met" hiring. "The report findi that would prevent Froines from doing his Salmon said. "There r only criticism of his past activism."

SAMUEL JUST

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